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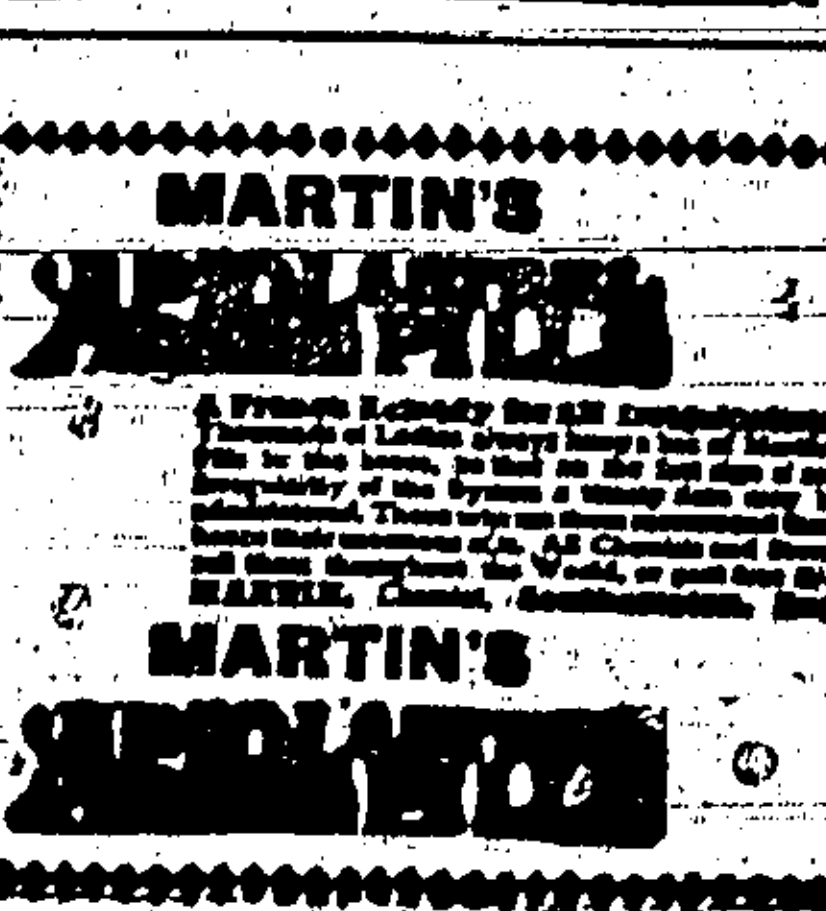
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PARLIAMENT LINKS.

The Speaker, the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P., presided at the ninth annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, held in the rooms of the Association, Westminster Hall, on Nov. 2nd.

Mr. Whitley said the fact of the Imperial conference this summer had brought visitors, not only the Prime Ministers of the Dominion Governments, but also many of their colleagues in those Parliaments overseas; and he thought they would with one accord tell them how much they appreciated the opportunities that were given to them of finding a real home and welcome in the rooms of the association. In addition to that, they had had the presence of representatives from the new Legislature in India, and opportunity was also taken of inviting leading statesmen from overseas to address the meetings of the association. They could really feel, now that they had constant visits from their colleagues in the other Parliaments of the great Commonwealth, that they could meet, not as strangers, but as real colleagues. They had 400 members of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom branch of the association, and he thought they might make 600 their aim, but he was sorry to say that the other House did not as yet contribute as well in membership of the association, but, if he dared give a hint to the House of Lords on a matter of that kind, it was that they might enter into a modest rivalry with the House of Commons and attempt to equal their membership of the association.

INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was impossible to exaggerate the advantages which such an association offered to the British Empire; it was impossible to overstate the importance of a piece of mechanism such as that in the structure of the Imperial organisation. (Cheers.) They knew how for years the growing movement towards the unity of the Empire was delayed, retarded, and discouraged by the lack of any effective links of communication between the leading politicians and responsible persons in this country and the leading men in the great Dominions overseas. Visitors used to come to London in the 'eighties and 'nineties, often for months, and hardly the slightest notice was taken of their presence. They had no friends to whom they could go to get into touch with political life here, and they went away feeling that while Parliament might be a wonderful organisation, it was one from which they were detached. Now they could come here and enter into our affairs, and go back with an added store of knowledge and experience gathered from this great community. For our part it was enormous benefit for those who came to London and to find their official position recognised. The more their presence was recognised, the more rapid would be our progress towards a real unification.

"There could hardly be a more appropriate link under the Crown," Mr. Churchill said, "for the widely distributed communities of the British Empire than this Parliamentary Association. We have devised in these islands a system of Parliamentary government which is now the commonplace of the constitutions of the world, and we think we have preserved in greater measure than other institutions, and of preserving them in a state of active vitality. Government by Parliament is essentially government by parley as opposed to government by dictation or government by violence, or even government by clamour. (Laughter.) It is a process which strikes a responsive note in every British heart, no matter under what sky or in what climate Englishmen or Scotchmen—and, I trust, Irishmen as well—may dwell. The idea of parley and compromise is one which essentially commends itself to us. It is the foundation of the means by which the structure of our Empire has been steadily unified. We cannot possibly go on alone. We cannot possibly pretend to claim for this Parliament in Westminster that it shall alone and solely control the whole great policy of the British Empire. It has done so in the past. It has called itself the Imperial Parliament, and it has taken all the great decisions for the Empire, as a whole until very recent times. But those times are gone. We cannot possibly continue except in co-operation and association with the other great communities which have sprung up under the British Crown, marching forward hand in hand with them, and although for many years—possibly for generations—the title deeds of the British Empire will be deposited at Westminster, we are bound step by step in policy to attune ourselves to the wishes, and to the needs of the Overseas Dominions of the Crown. (Cheers.) How can this be done except there is communication and constant intercourse between the representatives of this Parliament and the representatives of the Legislatures of all the Dominions? Unless there is this close, continual sympathy and understanding, developed by the spread of knowledge, developed by the interchange of information, it will be perfectly impossible for the executive alone to work out common policy for the Empire as a whole. I, therefore, associate myself in the most sincere manner with the work which you have undertaken."

The report speaks of the importance of the Imperial Conference held this year, but every year is a year of importance at the present time in the consolidation of the British Empire, and I cannot doubt that the year which is before us will see developments of a favourable kind in the unity of our farflung race. (Cheers.) If we are able to move forward along that road there really are no limits to the peaceful security and prosperity which the Empire may enjoy. If we are able to move forward along that

road it must lead to a long and resplendent period, in which the members of the British Empire will reap the fruits in the truest and highest sense of the sacrifices they have made and the triumphs they have achieved in the great struggle which is over. If we try to stand by ourselves, as a people of this island, powerful as our people are, great and historic as have been their achievements, marvellous as is their volcanic vitality and energy, we could never meet our great sister nation, which speaks our language and is our kith and kin across the Atlantic; we could never meet that great Republic unless on terms which give promise of still higher sympathies and a still more important destiny. (Cheers.)

LABOUR APPEAL TO LORDS.

Mr. J. B. Clynes, M.P., responding to the resolution, said he would like to join in the appeal that had been made to members of "another place" to support the association in larger measure, and in doing so they had the spectacle of a Labour spokesman appealing to the House of Lords to support Parliamentary institutions. (Laughter.) The resources of the Empire were not merely economic, but moral, and those resources could only effectively find expression through Parliamentary institutions. "There are two alternatives to our Parliamentary system," said Mr. Clynes, "there is that contented life written of and spoken of by a Jew, in which man can dwell together amid a total absence of any form of government, in which all would be quite competent of being a law unto themselves; but mankind will have to ascend much nearer to the angels before we can think of social order in the absence of any form of government. The other alternative has not been without some form of trial, and so far as we can see, it has not met with any measure of success. It is the dominance of some section or class enabled by some state of emergency to acquire sway and power over those who must be subordinate to its rule. You can call that system by whatever name you will, but in effect it is bound to be a tyranny; it is bound to be a thing which must rest upon the application of force in whatever form that force be applied." The struggle for Parliamentary institutions, he concluded, had been a long one, but it had been a successful one. They appealed to the people from different standpoints, but whatever might be their point of appeal, they all had this in common—the anxiety and desire to turn to the fullest possible use of the community's well-being the great instrument of Parliamentary government. (Cheers.)

THE SPIRIT OF PEACE.

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., in supporting the motion, expressed a hope that the appeal which had been made would not be treated in "another place" as a money bill—(laughter)—but as a measure sent up with the united opinion of all members of the House of Commons that they should be associated. At the same time it had to be remembered that some of the earliest and most powerful supporters of the association had been members of the Upper House. They could not forget the great services of Viscount Burnham, Lord Blyth, Lord Emmott, and Lord Islington. It was the Parliamentary spirit to which they must look to develop the spirit of peace throughout the world. The masses longed for peace, and he thought now-a-days all rulers did as well, but the wishes of the people must be given in clear and practicable terms, and that could only come through Parliaments. So long as the British Empire was "free, tolerant, and unaggressive," he was certain that, through the various Parliaments which made it powerful, they would continue to go steadily forward to the time when Mr. Speaker would be called upon to preside over a world Parliamentary Association within those walls. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., in seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Speaker, said he believed the British Empire was the strongest force in the world for peace and development, and that peace and development would best be secured by the constant intercourse of those guiding the Empire's destinies.

Mr. Whitley, in replying, said there was a proposal which would shortly be made that all the branches of the association should join in presenting a mace to the new Legislative Assembly in India. It was felt that their Indian fellow-citizens would cordially appreciate a movement of that kind, and when the proposal came before them he was sure it would receive the unanimous support of that branch of the association.

"THE CITY OF PURPLE DREAMS." This thrilling picture was shown at the World Theatre yesterday afternoon, and is only to be shown for two days more (to-day and to-morrow at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.). Thomas Santschi is cast in the leading rôle, that of a derelict. Of the two feminine characters, Bessie Eyton appears as "Miss Otis," the wealthy girl; and Fritzi Brunette as "Esther," the girl anarchist.

The story opens with an encounter between the derelict, a young strong-looking fellow, and the wealthy girl. Her motor just misses bumping into him, and out-of-sympathy she gives him a dollar, adding a word of advice, "Clean up and keep clean." The derelict begins to act on this good advice, but later meets Esther, who falls in love with him, and advises him to "take what is yours." The hero eventually threatens the millionaire, Otis, unless he gives him ten thousand dollars. For this he is committed to an asylum, from which Esther helps him to escape. He knows of Esther's love for him, but proves untrue to her, and after he has won great wealth by crooked means, marries Otis. As the story goes, the derelict turns out to be a gentleman by birth, descended from an old Virginia family. Esther is killed by an explosion in attempting to take the Ambassador's life.

RUSSIA'S "NEW FINANCIAL POLICY."

The Rosta News Agency supplies the following extracts from a report on the new financial policy of the Soviet Government presented by the Commissar of Finance, Mr. Krestinsky, at a meeting of responsible Government workers in Moscow last month:—

MONEY CIRCULATION.

In the second part of his report Mr. Krestinsky dealt with the question of money circulation, which is characterized by a very serious scarcity of money. The scarcity of money is due to purely technical reasons. In drawing up the production scheme of the State press for 1921, we allowed ourselves to be led by the experiences of 1920, and failed to see several new factors which led to an extraordinary increase in the demand for paper currency. One of these factors was the exchange of goods. At present we have a circulation of from three to three and a half billion roubles. If we reduce this quantity to its worth in gold roubles and then compare it with the paper circulation in 1914, we see that the paper circulation then was ten times larger than at present. The requirement of the State in paper money for 1921 was calculated at seven billion roubles, but in consequence of the change in tariff and the general economic policy, not seven but twenty-two billions are needed. It is difficult to find an immediate remedy but suitable measures are being taken, although the currency shortage cannot be definitely dealt with till 1922.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF SOVIET MONEY. The frantic downward rush of the paper rouble has two reasons, the scarcity of commodities and the increased emission of paper money. In order to stabilize the money system, these two causes must be removed. In proportion to the extension of free trade, the demand for paper money grows and the new economic policy has somewhat neutralized the first cause.

The second reason for the sinking purchasing power of the rouble can be explained by the fact that more paper currency was put into circulation than was demanded by the economic conditions. Now that the demand for currency notes is large, a certain increase of purchasing may be observed. This plays a very insignificant part in remedying matters, and in order to settle the question, the insurance of paper currency must be limited.

THE BANKS.

The banks completely disappeared during the revolution and the State bank hardly did any business. The peasantry and the small industries delivered their entire produce to the State, so that all demand for credit ceased. At present a demand for banks undoubtedly exists: (1) for storing the enormous sums accumulated by individuals, and (2) for advancing credits to private trade and industry. The State bank is interested in advancing credits to the factories no longer operated under State cost, as this will lead to the increase of production through private initiative.

The Commissariat of Finance is now busily organizing the State bank as a unique organ for financing enterprises. The bank is to begin its functions in the very near future, and will have branches in the larger provincial towns. This is no concession to small bourgeois ideas, but a logical consequence of the economic policy.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In what measure will the new economic course be realized and what results will it give? Much depends on whether we will succeed in getting help from western Europe in the form of loans or concessions. Even if no foreign concessions come, we need not lose courage. On the whole, our industry can work provided it is supplied with the necessary materials.

We must shove everything into the background if it is not of primary importance, and concentrate all our forces on a few enterprises which are to work full blast. We must concentrate, not scatter our forces. From extensive economy we must pass on to intensive economy. Then we can look into the future with confidence, for our success is assured.

THE PRESS AND PEACE.

In honour of his fiftieth anniversary as a journalist, Mr. Melville Stone, who piloted the Associated Press of America to its present high estate, the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents gave a dinner at New York, on November 2nd, when the guests included the advance guard of the correspondents arriving from abroad to report, the Washington Conference.

Mr. P. S. Bullen, American representative of The Daily Telegraph, the president, paid a tribute to Mr. Stone not only as a journalist, but as a diplomat and mediator whose work had harmonized the difficulties of many nations. Dr. Iyemasa, of the Japan Press, declared that Theodore Roosevelt and Melville Stone were "the two men responsible for the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty of Portsmouth."

Responding to the toast in his honour, Mr. Stone said there was only body of men who may properly lead the world to peace—the journalists. Politicians have to think of their constituencies, he said; statesmen must guard the opinion of the nations. Mr. Stone declared that the war ended too soon. Germany should have been told, "You are to blame; you are whipped."

Mr. Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, replying for "The Visitors," expressed his agreement that the making or unmaking of the peace of the world is largely in the hands of the newspaper Press. He declared that the "Washington Conference must succeed, and the newspaper correspondents can make it succeed." "If there is secrecy," he added, "let us break in the windows with fists and feet."

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RESIGNATION OF THE
PEKING CABINET.

SUPER-TUOHUNS IN THE CAPITAL.

PEKING, December 14th.
General Chang Tso-lin arrived here from Tientsin shortly after noon today accompanied by Messrs. Wang Nan-ping, Minister of Commerce, Chi Yao-san, Minister of Interior, and a number of attaches. Most of the Cabinet Ministers were at the railway station to meet General Chang.

General Chang, who was dressed in Chinese civilian attire, drove off immediately to his private quarters, at the Shunghengwangli, in the West city. The route was strongly guarded by Fengtien troops from Nanyuan.

The official explanation of General Chang's visit is that he has come here to discuss with the Government matters relating to Mongolia.

General Chin Yun-peng, the Premier, did not return from Tientsin. Officially he is attending to important family affairs at Tientsin. The arrival of General Tsoo Kun from Paoingfu this evening is expected.

THE PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

December 17th.
The Prime Minister submitted his resignation to the President to-day.

December 19th.
It is officially announced that the resignation of the Premier has been accepted. Mr. Chin Yun-peng went to Tientsin last evening.

While the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Chang Chih-tang has not been officially announced, it is believed that it was accepted simultaneously with that of the Premier. A mandate in that connection is expected this evening, also appointing Dr. W. W. Yen acting Premier pending the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Mr. Liang Shih-yi's appointment as Premier is considered certain. Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, at first remaining outside the Cabinet.

The reports of acute friction between Generals Tsoo Kun and Chang Tso-lin are officially denied and in support of this denial it is stated that General Tsoo Kun will arrive in Peking this evening for a conference with the President and General Chang. It is believed that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will not be effected before a week. Undoubtedly much remains to be done in the way of reconciling conflicting interests.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi proposes a policy of financial reconstruction, utilizing the balance of the surtaxes to the amount of \$3,000,000 which are due in February as security for a loan from the Chinese banks in Shanghai for the same amount to tide over the present pressing liabilities, while General Chang Tso-lin has agreed to give \$4,000,000 for the reorganization of the Bank of Communications. Mr. Liang Shih-yi considers the financial outlook favourable and is asking Mr. Kao Ling-wei to remain as Minister of Finance. If Mr. Kao refuses, Mr. Liang Shih-yi will act concurrently as Minister of Finance.—*Reuter*.

PERSONNEL OF NEW CABINET.

December 18th.
According to to-day's *Chun Pao*, the personnel of the new Cabinet will be as follows:—

Premier, Mr. Chu Chi-chien;
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yu Chung-han;
Minister of the Interior, Mr. Chi Yao-san;
Minister of Communications, Mr. Chang Hu;
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Kai Ling-wei;
Minister of Finance, Mr. Wang Nai-ping;
Minister of Justice, Mr. Liang Chi-chao;
Minister of War, General Chang Shao-tsung;
Minister of Navy, Admiral Tsiang Tsang; and
Minister of Education, Mr. Chang Yiling.—*Eastern News Agency*.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED
HOSPITALS.

The staff of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to thank the following donors of gifts for the Christmas entertainment at the Netherlands and Ho Miu Ling Hospitals; also the friends who contributed musical and other items to the programmes of the entertainments:—

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HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—
Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—There has been some enquiry for dyed goods and sales are mentioned of Figured Poplins and Cashmeres. No transactions are reported in Grey and White Shirtings.

Cotton Yarn.—Demand has ruled slack and the volume of business transacted has been small. Values in many instances receded about \$2 to \$3 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s. \$158 to \$194. No. 12s. \$173 to \$204. No. 18s. \$195 to \$225. No. 30s. \$205 to \$235. Arrivals, 9,000 bales. Sales, 2,000 bales. Shipments, 2,000 bales. Unsold stock, 3,000 bales. Bargains, 8,000 bales.

Woolens.—The market is exceedingly quiet. No sales are reported and clearances are very poor.

Raw Cottons.—Values are nominally unaltered as follows:—Indian qualities at \$23 to \$30. Chinese qualities at \$29 to \$36 per picul.

Metals.—Business is extremely quiet with no enquiry. Offtake to the consuming districts during the last few weeks has been very poor, and stocks are accumulating. Local prices are inclined to sag. Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 940,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, \$3.80 per sack; American Straight, \$3.90 per sack; American Cut-off, \$2.95 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.15 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$2.95 per sack.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s piece goods market report says:—

As forecasted in our issue of last week the River markets have taken prompt advantage of the easier monetary conditions to lay in stocks of goods before finally closing down for the year, and Hankow alone has already purchased about 3,050 packages of greys, whites and dyed cloths during the week. Buyers for the port are still keen on further purchases, but with the elimination of weak sellers who succumbed at the beginning of the demand the market is going steadily against them, and business is therefore showing signs of slackening off pending a readjustment of prices more in keeping with the idea of sellers.

This long-delayed demand from the River has given a very welcome impetus to the market, which closes firm with prices appreciably higher all round. The Northern Ports have also contributed with moderate orders and it is becoming increasingly obvious that everywhere throughout the interior there are no stocks of any weight, whilst the official figures at the end of the year are likely to show that those held in Shanghai are also insufficient to supply demand and sustain normal proportions.

Telegraphic advices from New York give the information that the quantity of American cotton ginned to the 30th November was 7,540,000 bbls.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

PRIVATE & GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

When interviewed by the representative of the *Asiatic News Agency* concerning the Chinese railways, the Mr. G. M. Walker, a millionaire of New York City, who was formerly a resident in China for ten years, said:—

"I have called attention repeatedly in the past to the fact that Chinese prosperity depends upon the construction as soon as possible of many thousands of miles of railways. It is impossible for industry and commerce to flourish in advance of transportation facilities. The transportation facilities must be furnished before industry and commerce can grow or thrive. Now the chief obstacle to the construction of railways in China is the Imperial policy of Government Ownership and Operation which was adopted by the Manchus and which the Republic has inherited from the late Manchu Dynasty. What the Chinese people must recognize is that Government Ownership and Operation of Railways, and other Public Utilities, is natural under an Imperial form of government, but unnatural under a republican form of government. And since the Chinese have repudiated and thrown out the Manchu Dynasty and it, they must now discard the monarchical or imperialistic system in connection with their railways if they are to have prosperity and development of their commerce and industry. The Chinese railway system must be changed from government ownership to private ownership, and their government operation to private operation, which is in accord with a republican form of government, and which is particularly in accord with Chinese genius and Chinese individuality. Particularly must the construction of new railways be turned over and granted to private companies, and arranged so that small lines can be built anywhere and everywhere without waiting for the impulse to come from a central government. In this way the people of each part of the country may build their own railroads and secure for themselves the property which railroads will bring them. There is another extremely important feature in connection herewith that will be seen as soon as soon as mentioned, and that is, that the change of the ownership of railways from government to private operation is one of the most important things necessary to rob the Tuchuns, of their control. A large amount of their present influence and of the difficulty of the people in getting rid of those Tuchuns is due to their control over local railways, or other transportation facilities. As long as the railways remain national this influence and control will persist, but as soon as the National Control and operation is abolished, the Tuchuns will lose their influence."

FOOTBALL.

Saturday's games resulted as follows:—

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.
Hongkong Club 1 Hongkong Police 1
R.G.A. 1 N.H.S. Cairo 0
H.M.S. Ambrose 1 N.H.S. Titania 1

Division II.

Wills Res. 4 R.G.A. Res. 0
University 2 United Res. 1
South China "A" 3 South China "B" 1

RUGBY.

England, 5 points; The Rest, 3 points.

CLUB v. POLICE.

Played on the Navy "A" ground, this match ended in a draw of one all.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Club.—S. Rodger; Gerrard and McCubbin; Blair, Stewart and McPhail; Banner, McTavish, Forsyth, J. Rodger and England.

Police.—Swan; J. Clark and McWaters; Watia, Forbes and D. Clark; Grimmit, Watson, Pearson, Robertson and Alexander.

Referee: Mr. Moore.

The game was evenly contested and at the interval there was no score. Early in the second half the Club forced a corner and, during the scramble in the goal mouth, Forbes pushed a Club player when about to head the ball and the referee awarded a penalty, from which Forsyth scored, Swan just touching the ball as it passed him on its way to the net. Shortly afterwards Pearson had to leave the field and for the remainder of the game the Police were reduced to 10 men. About five minutes before the close Watson sent in a dropping shot which Rodger thought was going over the bar, but the ball landed inside the posts and the Club strove hard to gain the decision, but time was against them and the final whistle sounded with both sides equal.

Swan played a good game in goal for the Police and with a little luck would have turned the penalty shot round the post. J. Clark and McWaters defended well, and the halves worked hard. Grimmit and Alexander did well on the wings, the former giving McCubbin a busy time. The insides combined well but had ill luck in losing Pearson for the second half.

For the Club G. Rodger had little to do; the shot that beat him took him by surprise. Gerrard and McCubbin played well as back, most of the work falling on McCubbin, who was up against a good wing. The halves kept the Police forwards well in hand. England did well on the left; when he beat Swan it was a good effort on his part and he was unlucky to have the goal disallowed through Forsyth being off-side. J. Rodger was out of place in the forward line but proved useful. Banner and McTavish combined well and Forsyth kept the line together.

"AMBROSE" v. "TITANIA."

Played on Navy "B" ground and resulted in a draw of one all. Teams:—"Ambrose": Coysh, Rowlands and Howard; Bohnesius, Wiscombe and Butler; Savage, Duval, Sparks, Boulter and Batteham.

"Titania": Phillips; Collings and Long; McKinnon, Wilkins and Brooks; Bates, Pain, Goodlet, Gale and Haggood. Referee: Mr. Hollands.

The game was evenly contested. "Gale" opened the score for "Titania" by beating Coysh with a shot sent in from near the touch line. Before the interval "Ambrose" equaled from a penalty, Savage being tripped by Goodlet inside the area. Duval took the kick and made no mistake. Each side struggling hard for the lead. Towards the close "Ambrose" pressed but Phillips kept them out. The end came with the interval score unchanged. Both custodians did good work and were ably assisted by the backs. Savage played a good game but kept the ball too long. Wilkins was the pick of the "Titania" side.

R.G.A. v. "CAIRO."

At Sookunpoo. McHugh scored the only goal in a fast game won by the soldiers.

UNIVERSITY v. UNITED.

The University won this game, played on the United ground, by two goals to one. Samy scored from a penalty-kick awarded for Lim being tripped close in. Brown left at half-time, and for the rest of the game the United were one short. The home side had most of the play. May equalised. Samy scored again before the close, ending up a brilliant run by sending into the net.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. "B."

On the Navy "B" ground South China Reserve teams played a good game, which the "A" team won by 3 goals to one.

WILLS' RES. v. R.G.A. RES.

At Sookunpoo, the leaders of the second division strengthened their position by beating the R.G.A. by four goals to nil. The half-time score was:—Wills, 1; R.G.A., 0. After the change of ends the Wills had most of the game and won out easy winners. Watia, Coe and Webb adding to the score.

SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND.

This international match, played on the Club ground on Monday, ended in a win for Scotland by three goals to two. The teams were played on to the field by the pipes and drums of the Defence Corps.

They lined up as under:—
Scotland.—G. Rodger (Club); Gerrard (Club) and J. Rodger (Club); Weyman (Kowloon); Stewart (Club) and McPhail (Club); McTavish (Club); Forsyth (Club); Stevenson (Cairo); Robertson (Police); and Bege (Club).

England.—Two (Cairo); Trivett (Wills) and Moore (Wills); Wilkins (Hankins); Hudson (Tamar) and McOlurg (Cairo); Savage (Ambrose); Duval (Ambrose); Menham (Wills); Swanborough (Wills) and Amor (Wills).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A SHIPPING TRANSACTION.

LARGE CLAIM AGAINST JAPANESE COMPANY.

The case of the Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of London, against the Nihon Kisen Kaisha Kaisha (Japan Steamship Co., Ltd.) of Kobe, involving a claim for Y2,800,007, has come on for hearing recently in the Osaka Appeal Court. The procedure is based on an appeal of the Nihon Kisen Kaisha Kaisha against a decision of the Kobe Court which gave judgment in favour of the British company.

The Federal Steam Navigation Co., the respondents in the appeal, says the *Japan Chronicle* claim that in 1917 they contracted through their agents, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., of Kobe, with the appellants, the Nihon Kisen Kaisha Kaisha, for the purchase of four steamers on the understanding that they were then in construction in the Osaka Iron Works. On the contract being signed the purchasers made an advance payment of Y2,800,057.34 to the sellers, in accordance with the provisions of the contract. When the term of delivery matured the appellants failed to deliver the steamers, and it was discovered that the materials to be used in constructing the vessels, which was alleged to be either in the yard or on its way from America, did not exist. The respondents, out of good will, thereupon gave assistance to the appellants to import the necessary material, but still the contract was not completed. The respondents then notified the appellants that they would execute their option to cancel the contract, demanding at the same time the return of the money paid in advance, but without result.

In defence, the appellants admit the foregoing, but plead that the delivery of the steamers was postponed with the consent of the respondents' agents in Kobe, owing to the fact that they were placed in an impossible position to carry out the contract on account of the American embargo on the export of iron and steel. With the respondents' aid they were afterwards prepared with the necessary material to start the work, when the armistice came, whereupon the respondents suddenly changed their attitude and declared their determination to revoke the contract. The Japanese company further raised certain demurrers, of which the most material was that the respondents' act of cancelling the disputed contract was abrogated owing to their acquiescence in the delivery of the steamers after the day stipulated—a fact which, according to the commercial custom in vogue in shipping circles in Kobe, nullified the right of cancellation of the contract. This contention was also raised by the appellants in the Lower Court when the case was heard there, but it was rejected by the Court on the ground that it was not sufficiently substantiated. Thus the case now rests on this very delicate point.

Referee: Mr. Jones.

Linesmen: Messrs. Hollands and J. McCubbin.

Mrs. Donithorne kicked off for Scotland. England started promisingly, Duval opening the score very early in the game. Give-and-take play followed, England holding the advantage for the first 20 minutes. The Scots then got into their stride. Begg ran through and sent in a ground shot, at close range, Eve kicked out and the ball was met by Stevenson, who equalised. A minute or two later Scotland took the lead from a penalty awarded against Moore for handling in the area. Forsyth beating Eve from the spot-kick. Before the interval England equalised, also from a penalty. Duval was brought down in the penalty area and Amor beat Rodger after the custodian had saved from the spot kick. Half-time thus arrived with the score of 2 all.

During the interval, a collection was made on behalf of local charities which will benefit to the extent of \$489.

Resuming, England attacked and J. Rodger appeared to handle in the penalty area and the Referee blew for a foul. After consulting a linesman, however, he dropped the ball and play proceeded. The pace was fast and each side was applauded for good work. The Scots ended up a good run by taking the lead. Moore, who was playing well forward, miskicked near the middle line and Forsyth passed to McTavish, who returned the ball to Forsyth and he walked past Eve. England's forwards slowed up and towards the close the Scots should have increased their score. For Begg sent a shot across the goal mouth and the ball went begging.

A draw would have reflected better than the run of the game. The penalty should not have been given against Moore, for the ball bounced up and hit him above the elbow.

GOLF.

Golf has been a popular pastime during the holidays. On Christmas Day, Deep Water Bay and Happy Valley were the courses best patronised. Very few people went out to Fanling, but on Monday there were nearly three hundred players on the Fanling courses, and the number was equally large yesterday. Play for the men's bogey pool competition extended from the 24th to the 27th; on Monday the men's medal competition took place in the morning over the old course, and mixed foursomes in the afternoon over the new course. Yesterday there were ladies' and men's competitions in driving, approaching and putting.

The results of the competitions were as follows:—

Medal competition.—H. Hancock.
Tombstone competition.—H. P. Winslow.
Mixed Foursomes.—Miss Denison and G. B. Layton.
Ladies' Driving competition.—Mrs. Adams.

Men's Driving competition.—Major H. G. Bagnall.
Ladies' Approaching and Putting.—Mrs. H. Griffin.

Men's Approaching and Putting.—E. M. Smith.
The result of the Bogey Pool Competition will be announced later when the cards have been examined.



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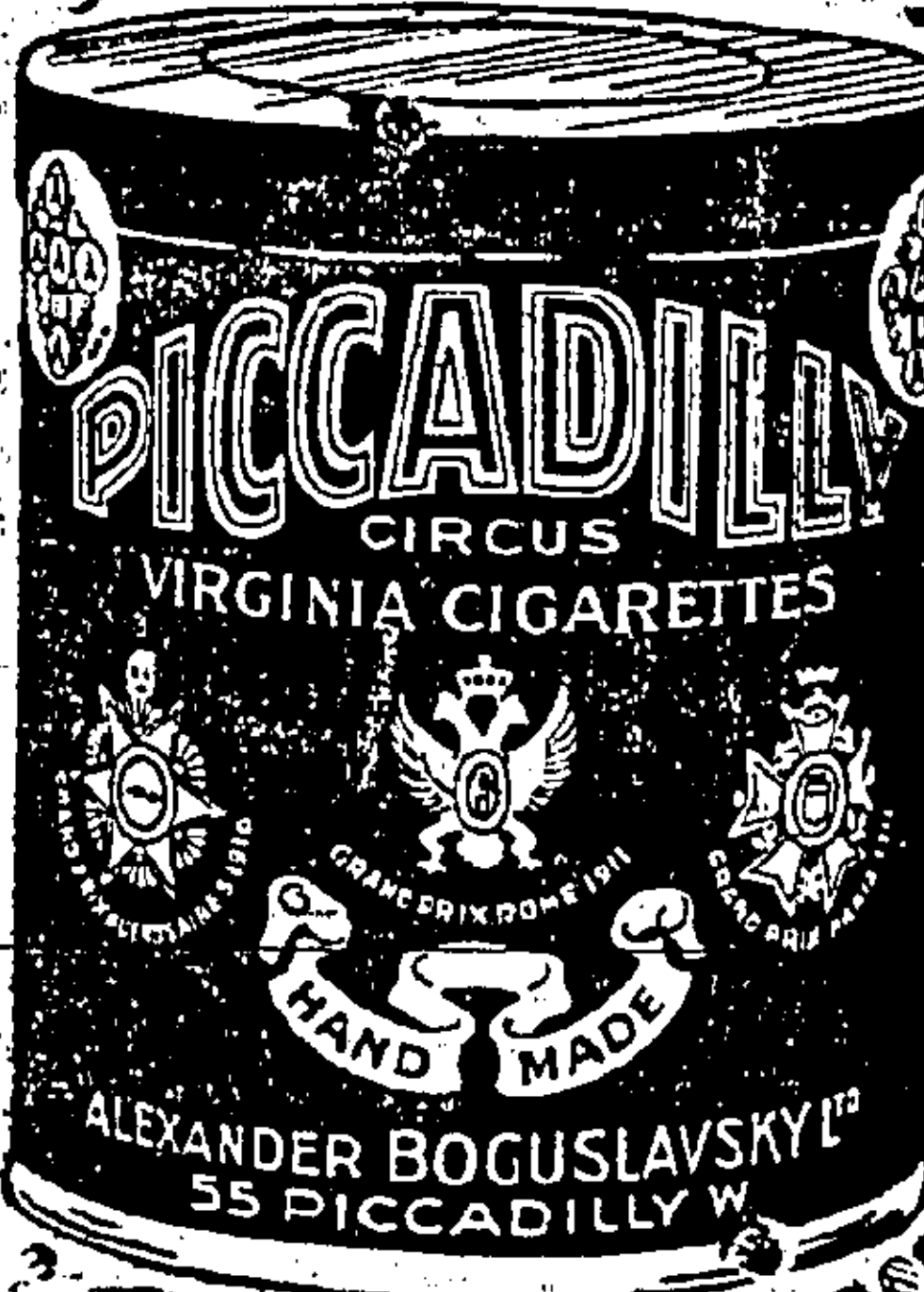
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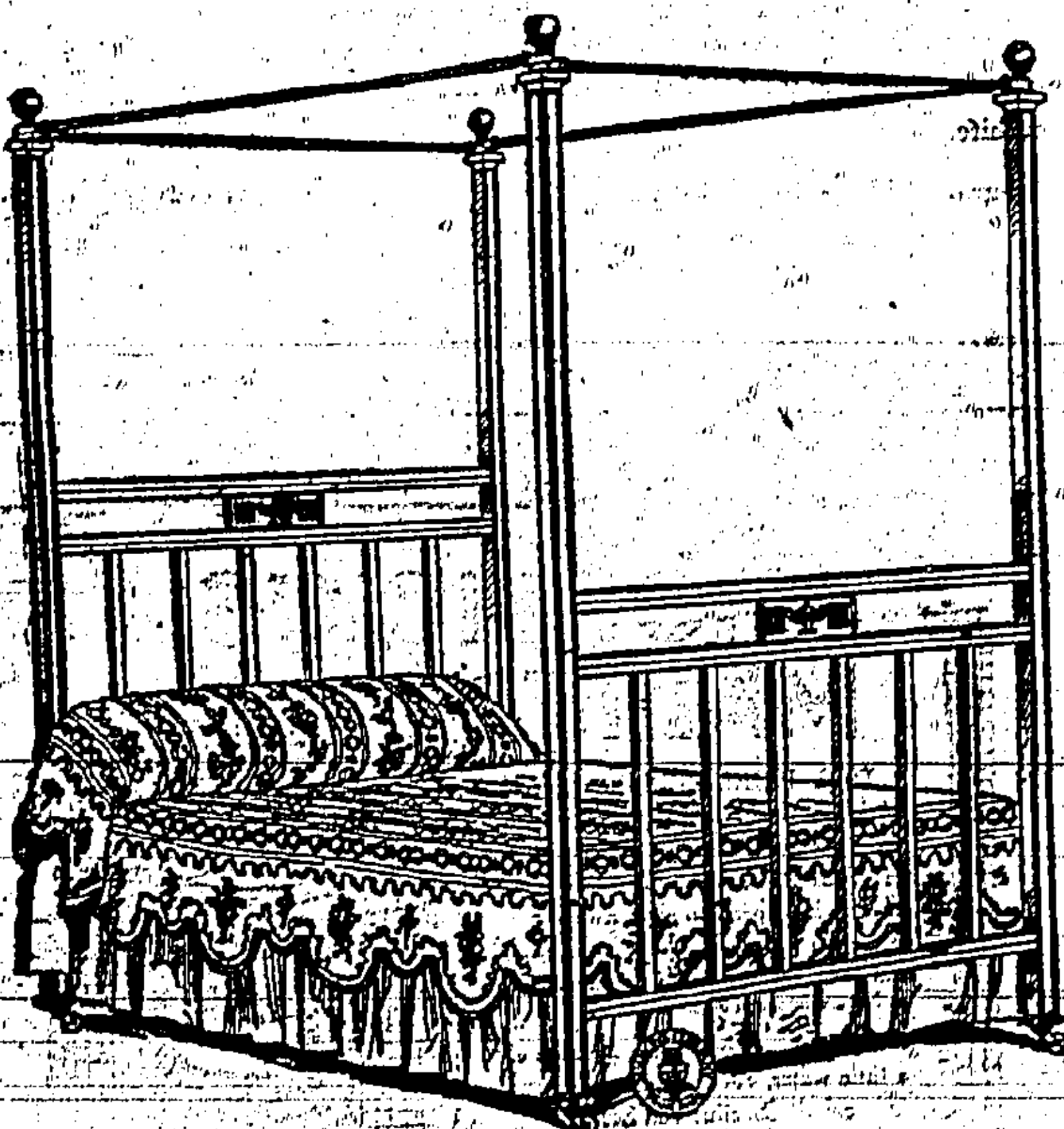
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SPORT.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

FAREWELL MATCH.

WILTS. v. H.K.C.C.

On the eve of their departure for India the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment played a farewell match with the Hongkong Cricket Club on the Club ground on Saturday. The match resulted in an easy win for the Club though at one time the issue was doubtful. The visitors batted first and made a total of 15 runs; apart from the batting of Lieut. Beaven and Sergt. Holdman, who made 65 between them, there was nothing exceptional to record. For the home side T. E. Pearce, E. J. R. Mitchell, and R. H. Hancock subscribed 108 runs to the total of 163. Pte. Brown, bowling for the Wiltshire, had very hard luck in not securing the hat-trick. His 5 wickets for 17 runs included three wickets for one run.

The fielding on both sides was good and some smart returns were witnessed at mid-on and in the country. During the match the Wiltshire Regimental band was in attendance and delighted the spectators with a number of selections. Scores:—

WILTS.				
Lt.-Col. Wyndham, b. Young	8			
Lt. Beaven, c. McNaghten, b. Farthing	39			
Pte. Brown, b. Farthing	10			
Lieut. McDonald, b. Farthing	10			
Major Wallis, b. Farthing	2			
Major Calver, b. Farthing	3			
Lt.-Col. Parton, b. Lammert	0			
Capt. Bleckly, b. Lammert	0			
Sgt. Holdman, not out	29			
Lieut. Daddington, c. Raworth, b. Lammert	4			
Pte. Watts, b. Farthing	9			
Extras	8			
Total	115			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farthing	15.4	5	56	5
Young	7	2	29	1
Lammert	11	4	26	3

H.K.C.C.				
T. E. Pearce, c. MacDonald, b. Brown	51			
E. J. R. Mitchell, c. Bleckly, b. Parton	29			
A. R. Raworth, b. McDonald	3			
Capt. Davies, b. Parton	10			
Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, b. McDonald	1			
B. Crawford Morgan, b. Parton	1			
Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, b. McDonald	1			
F. H. Farthing, b. Brown	13			
R. H. Hancock, not out	29			
E. G. Lammert, b. Brown	2			
R. N. Young, c. Holdman, b. Brown	0			
L. N. Davies, c. MacDonald, b. Brown	0			
Extras	15			
Total	133			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. McDonald	13	0	58	2
Major Wallis	3	0	13	0
Lt.-Col. Parton	8	1	35	3
Brown	5	1	17	5
Watts	3	0	13	0

H.K.C.C. "A" v. CRAIGENGOWER.				
This match was played at Happy Valley, starting on Saturday and being continued on Monday on the Craigengower ground. On the first day's results Craigengower XI. put up the best total and when stumps were drawn they had a lead of 84 runs. During Saturday's play some very creditable bowling was witnessed, N. M. Omar (Craigengower) taking 4 wickets for 9 runs.				

Despite the advantage gained by Craigengower on Saturday they experienced great difficulty on Monday in securing a win with only 13 runs to spare. On the second day the Club made a better stand and put up the respectable score of 157. Craigengower was only able to reply with 118.

During the second day's cricket an excellent time was provided in the Club pavilion and in the evening after the match, dancing was indulged in music supplied by a Filipino Jazz Band. Scores:—

HONGKONG C.C. "A."				
1st Innings.				
H. H. Benson, c. Omar, b. Abbas	9			
N. L. Hammond, b. Paice	0			
F. Sutton, b. Omar	28			
G. W. Sewell, c. Fattydad, b. Abbas	10			
L. D. McNicol, b. Omar	4			
W. J. Hope, c. and b. Omar	19			
A. S. Excell, b. Omar	0			
W. Fraser, run out	15			
A. J. Palmer, c. Wilson, b. Abbas	12			
J. R. Way, b. Omar	0			
A. F. Stubbs, not out	0			
Extras	13			
Total	100			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Abbas	11	2	37	2
Paice	5	0	30	1
Omar	7.1	3	9	5
Y. Abbas	2	0	12	1

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.				
1st Innings.				
S. Jex, b. Hope	43			
P. Wilson, b. Hammond	20			
Bradbury, b. Hope	20			
M. H. Abbas, b. Hope	15			
D. Marsh, c. Benson, b. Hope	2			
A. A. Fattydad, c. Stubbs, b. Excell	2			
A. Paice, b. Hope	4			
C. G. Anderson, c. Benson, b. Hope	7			
Y. Abbas, c. Hammond, b. McNicol	9			
D. K. Kharras, not out	4			
N. M. Omar, c. Excell, b. McNicol	4			
Extras	24			
Total	154			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	18	0	65	1
Hope	15	0	40	1
Excell	9.2	0	5	3
McNicol	4.3	0	5	3

HONGKONG C.C. "A."				
W. Fraser, hit wicket, b. Omar	31			
G. W. Sewell, b. M. H. Abbas	19			
H. H. Benson, not out	65			
F. Sutton, b. Y. Abbas	2			
R. L. Hammond, c. Paice, b. Y. Abbas	8			
L. D. McNicol, st. Jex, b. Bradbury	17			
A. J. Palmer, b. Omar	7			
J. R. Way, b. Omar	0			
A. T. Stubbs, b. Bradbury	4			
Extras	11			
Total (for 8 wks.)	167			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. H. Abbas	15	1	43	1
A. Paice	5	0	26	0
U. Omar	13	4	26	3
Y. Abbas	8	0	29	2
D. Marsh	3	0	10	0
B. W. Bradbury	5.6	1	13	2

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. 2nd Innings.				
B. W. Bradbury, b. Hammond	4			
S. Jex, b. Hammond	0			
U. Omar, b. Hammond	0			
Y. Abbas, b. Hammond	3			
P. Wilson, b. Hammond	40			
M. H. Abbas, c. Sewell, b. Sutton	35			
A. Paice, st. Sutton	12			
A. Fattydad, c. Fraser, b. Sutton	12			
D. Marsh, st. Sutton	6			
Rock, not out	6			
D. K. Kharras, b. W. Fraser	6			
Extras	2			
Total	118			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. L. Hammond	10	1	44	4
J. R. Way	6	1	24	1
F. Sutton	5	0	42	3

NAVY v. THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN'S SIDE.				
A friendly match was played on Saturday on the Civil Service ground, between the Navy and a team selected and captained by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, whose team won the match very comfortably. Batting first the Navy made 115 runs. To this score the Hon. Mr. Severn contributed 32 runs. Mr. Purcell, XI. G. R. Sayer, F. A. Redmond and E. Fincher were in good form and it was mainly due to their batting that Mr. Severn's side won by so comfortable a margin.				

Lieut. Skinner, bowling for the Navy, did good work and took four wickets for 17 runs. E. B. Reed was in his usual fine bowling form and assisted Mr. Severn's side to victory by taking 3 wickets for 17 runs. Scores:—

NAVY.				
Lt.-Com. Gilchrist, b. Reed	1			
Lt.-Com. Douglas Hamilton, run out	9			
Mid. Sparks, c. Redmond, b. Ling	11			
Rev. Purcell, b. Hamilton	32			
Surg.-Lt. Com. Barlow, b. Ling	10			
Lt. Skinner, c. Strange, b. Hamilton	10			
Mr. Kennett, c. Woods, b. Hamilton	7			
Lt.-Com. Drew, st. Ponsoby	47			
Fane, b. Edmonds	12			
Lt. Forbes, b. Reed	12			
Surg.-Com. Lindop, c. de Rome, b. Reed	7			
Pay-Lt. Pearce, c. Hamilton	0			
Edmonds	0			
Commodore Bowden-Smith, not out	7			
Extras	7			
Total	115			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. B. Reed	13.2	5	17	3
F. J. Ling	7	1	21	2
E. W. Hamilton	10	2	27	3
Hon. C. Severn	4	0	15	0
Hon. C. Sayer	3	0	16	0
G. R. Edmonds	3	0	11	2

HON. CLAUD SEVERN'S SIDE.				
G. R. Sayer, b. Kennett	53			
F. de Rome, c. Lindop, b. Forbes	5			
A. E. Wood, b. Drew	19			
F. A. Redmond, c. Sparks, b. Skinner	58			
E. Fincher, not out	47			
F. J. Ling, c. Lindop, b. Skinner	1			
E. W. Hamilton, c. Lindop, b. Skinner	7			
F. E. Strange, c. Kennett, b. Skinner	7			
Extras	15			
Total (for 7 wks., dec.)	203			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. A. D. Ponsoby-Fane, W. H. Edmonds, E. B. Reed, and the Hon. Claud Severn did not bat.				
Mr. Kennett	13	2	34	1
Lt. Forbes	7	1	24	1
Lt.-Com. Drew	7	0	42	1
Mid. Sparks	4	0	21	0
Lt. Skinner	3.3	0	17	4

R.A.M.C. v. K.C.C. 2nd XI.				
This 2nd League match was played on Kowloon ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the home team by 28 runs. Batting first, the R.A.M.C. were all out for 106. Hollands and Rhodes played steady cricket and contributed a useful 35 and 20 respectively. For Kowloon Thompson was the only batsman to make a stand. He contributed 39 to the total scores of 134. Scores:—				

R.A.M.C.				
Sgt. Hollands, c. Hodges, b. Brawn	35			
Capt. Rhodes, c. and b. Spinks	20			
Capt. Enwright, b. Brawn	0			
Capt. Tomory, b. Jones	18			
Major Tomlinson, c. Hodges, b. Spinks	12			
Opl. Savage, b. Brawn	12			
Opl. Store, b. Jones	4			
S. M. Thompson, c. and b. Jones	0			
Pte. West, not out	6			
Sgt. Rozens, b. Brawn	6			
Wilkinson, b. Jones	5			
Extras	5			
Total	106			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farthing	8	1	46	0
Reed	19.2	2	52	2
Young	5	0	16	0
De Rome	7	1	28	4
Sayer	14	1	45	4

HONGKONG C.C. 2nd Innings.				
T. E. Pearce, c. Davies, b. McDonald	11			
Donald	1			
G. R. Sayer, b. Davies	69			
E. J. R. Mitchell, b. Davies	9			
A. E. Wood, b. McDonald	9			
H. R. B. Hancock, c. Graham, b. Davies	86			
F. J. de Rome, c. Edwards, b. McDonald	1			
Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, b. Edwards	4			
F. H. Farthing, b. Davies	0			
E. B. Reed, b. Davies	3			
L. J. Davies, not out	1			
R. A. Young, b. Davies	20			
Extras	20			
Total	213			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farthing	8	1	46	0
Reed	19.2	2	52	2
Young	5	0	16	0
De Rome	7	1	28	4
Sayer	14	1	45	4

Fall of wickets:				
1-69, 2-77, 3-82, 4-88, 5-90, 6-132, 7-132, 8-162, 9-196, 10-200.				

CHRISTMAS IN HONGKONG.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

Christmas in this outpost of the British Empire, where the majority of the people are still untouched by Christian influences, is not celebrated by everyone, as it is at home, and in many parts of Hongkong there was nothing to indicate in any way the season of the year. But in those districts where the European community is centred the festival was kept up in traditional style; the children had the happy time that everyone feels is their right at this season and there were the usual gastronomical celebrations "featuring," as they say in the picture shows, turkey, beef, plum pudding and mince pies.

Christmas Day fell on a Sunday, but no one felt that the Calendar had done them an injustice because the holiday, for most people, was extended until this (Wednesday) morning, and began in some cases, on Friday night. And the dose is to be repeated next week end, when the Scots will take a leading part in the celebrations.

AT THE CHURCHES.

There were large congregations in the Churches on Christmas Day, especially in the morning, and the Christmas hymns and carols sung helped to revive old memories and to establish a community of interest with friends and relatives in other hands, and especially in the homeland.

There was a midnight service on Christmas Eve at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Christmas morning. Similar services were held at the other Roman Catholic Churches. At the Italian Convent, midnight mass was sung on Christmas Eve; the orphans who spend Christmas at the Convent had a Christmas tree in the morning, thanks to gifts from many local firms. In the afternoon Bishop Pozzoni and Father Riganti conducted a service at the Convent.

A BOUT OF SPORT.

For the majority, Christmas was welcomed as giving an opportunity for a thorough bout of sport. The slaves of the little white ball paid their devotions at Fanning for one, two or three days according to the degree of infatuation. Devotees of tennis occupied every court dedicated to that amusement. The cricket ball also had its crowd of worshippers on the Hongkong Club ground and in Happy Valley. But while cricket interested its hundreds, football attracted its thousands. Members of the Navy and Army were practically keen on this game and it was evident that the Celestial is applying his skill in battledore and shuttlecock to the exigencies of the Western game.

Christmas was ushered in at Repulse Bay Hotel with a dinner dansant on Saturday night; on Boxing night there was a fancy dress dinner dansant at the new grill room in the Hongkong Hotel which made a brilliant scene. To-night the venue changes back to Repulse Bay. Other hotels, public and private, also had their celebrations and there was not a boarding-house in Kowloon too poor to do Christmas reverence.

CHILDREN ENTERTAINED.

Over 100 of the children of members of the Civil Services Club had their annual Christmas entertainment in the Club grounds on Boxing Day. Games were played and the youngsters were also amused by six of the grown-ups who "made up" as clowns. After a good tea, each little guest was handed a present from the Christmas tree.

During the afternoon Mrs. Severn presented the cups, won by members of the Civil Services Clubs during the year. For first eleven cricket, the batting prize went to G. B. Sayer and the bowling prize to Rod. The batting and bowling prizes for second eleven cricket went to Taylor and Colin Sara respectively. The tennis championship cup was won by E. Fincher, and Dr. Valentine was awarded the runner-up prize. Lane and Duncan carried off the prizes for the tennis doubles handicap. The bowls championship cup went to C. E. Pathejohng.

Mrs. Severn was presented with a bouquet by Miss Gwendolyn Sara, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for her attendance.

AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Oliver Goldsmith has a line somewhere in "The Traveller" about "the learning luxury of doing good." Those who care to do so can always learn the lesson on a Christmas day and the lesson is never better illustrated than in the hospitals. There the joy of doing service becomes a delightful luxury.

Christmas day in the Royal Naval Hospital at Wan-chai was a very happy one and the fifty-eight indoor patients under the supervision of the Surgeon-Captain of the squadron were given a right royal time. The six wards occupied looked exceedingly pretty. Directly one entered the precincts of the institution one felt the good old English Christmas atmosphere. The red-berried holly was missing but there was the sprig of mistletoe hanging in each ward, and festoons, with the kissing bush as its centre, depended from the four walls. Messages of peace and goodwill were proclaimed to all in cotton wool and silver tinsel lettering on a dark background, and even mirrors and glass ward doors fulfilled a Christmas duty and spoke a message of good cheer to all within. The festive board was not lacking in good cheer either. A substantial Christmas dinner was provided with a kindly benaming Ward Sister acting in a makronly capacity at the head of the table. Turkeys, geese, seasoning, apple sauce and the steaming hot plum puddings were there. Surgeons and Sisters alike stretched a point and all patients who could possibly get up were allowed to sit at table. A few in each ward had to remain in bed but they were not forgotten and a patient, well on the road to recovery, was detailed in each case to attend to the wants of his less fortunate comrades.

The busiest man at the feast was undoubtedly the wardmaster (Mr. J. G. Beal), who bustled from telephone to ward and from the ward to the hospital kitchen in his efforts to make things go with a swing.

At 12 o'clock sharp it was announced that the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station (Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, K.C.B.), accompanied by a party of Naval Officers and their wives and lady friends, had arrived to express their Christmas wishes to the sick lads of the Fleet. The Admiral made a tour of all the wards, giving cheering messages to all the patients and especially to those still confined to their beds. There was no formality about the visit. One patient, on being asked by the C-in-C what was wrong with his eye, which was well wrapped up in cotton wool, attempted to stand to attention, but was gently told to sit down and make himself at ease. At the conclusion of the visit the party adjourned to the Sick Berth Staff Mess, where the Admiral's health was toasted by the Sick Berth Staff. Sir A. Duff complimented the staff on their excellent work at the hospital.

Every one knows that the naval ration allowances are not sufficient to permit of many extras for the Christmas table and it is pleasing to learn that most of the ship's canteens voted sums of money towards the Naval Hospital Christmas dinner. It was largely due to these contributions that the Christmas dinner was such a great success. Thus the luxury of doing good was not confined to the hospital staff itself but to the wider circle of the whole of the squadron.

Among those present with the Commander-in-Chief in his Christmas tour of the hospital were Surgeon-Captain E. J. A. Dalton, C.M.G., Surgeon-Commander A. A. Sanders, O.B.E., M.B., Surgeon-Lieutenant Commander G. H. Hayes, M.B., and the Rev. C. Clouston-Porri. Amongst those of the Sick Berth Staff who so kindly sacrificed their own Christmas day pleasures for the greater joy of tending to the needs of the patients were Superintending Sister Margaret E. Goodall, Co-pastor, R.R.C., and Nursing Sister M. B. Bennett, R.R.C., and J. McBean.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The General Officer Commanding (Lt. General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B.), and Lady Kirkpatrick, accompanied by the D.D.M.S. (Col. L. Humphrey), visited the Military Hospital in Bowen Road at noon on Christmas Day and had an encouraging word for each of the 24 inmates under treatment that day. Those of the men who were well enough were given a Christmas dinner.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Presents were given on Christmas morning to all the Chinese women and children numbering over 100 in the Government Civil Hospital and ten infants in the Maternity Ward received woollen caps or shoes. The twenty European patients and such of the Chinese as were on European diet had a Christmas dinner, and, on Boxing night, the Chinese nursing staff were entertained. Miss Sloan, the matron, and her assistants had a busy time throughout the Christmas season and the celebration by the European staff did not take place until last night. However, it was none the less successful on that account.

SINGAPORE PRISONER ESCAPES.

POLICE STATION DETENTION ROOM BROKEN OPEN.

A prisoner being held for extradition escaped from a detention room at the Central Police Station on Christmas night. Probably through an accomplice the man got possession of a chisel and with this the lock of the door had been wrenched away. The room was not specially constructed for detention purposes and the window, though protected by an iron lattice, could be opened from within, and it is supposed that some one handed the man a chisel through the window. The prisoner's wife has been detained by the police on suspicion. The escaped man was recently before the Magistrate on a charge of stealing \$10,000 from a European firm in Singapore and was awaiting the requisition warrant from the authorities. The police hope soon to recapture him; every avenue of escape is being watched and as the man has a striking disfigurement of the nose he will be easily identified if found.

SHIP'S OFFICER DIES OF SMALL POX.

YOUNG ENGINEER ON THE S.S. "CHENAN."

Mr. F. Berry, second engineer of the s.s. Chenan died in Hongkong on Christmas Day from small-pox. The deceased officer was only 24 years of age and had been here for three years. He was landed from the ship on account of illness and was sent to hospital on December 13th. Two days afterwards he was transferred to the Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of small-pox. The suspicion was confirmed later and the patient died on Christmas Day.

SMALL-POX CASE ON THE PEAK.

RESIDENT INFECTED IN SHANGHAI.

A resident on the Peak who recently returned to the Colony from Shanghai was removed to Hospital a few days after arrival here as a suspected case of small-pox. The diagnosis has since been confirmed. There is no doubt that infection took place before the patient reached Hongkong.

FOREIGNER'S TRAGIC DEATH IN SHANGHAI.

A distressing tragedy occurred at Vancouver Lodge, Sinza Road, in the early hours of December 18th. Mr. H. R. Adams, assistant clerk at H.M. Supreme Court, being found lying in a pool of blood on the floor of his bedroom; the circumstances pointing to suicide with a revolver. Dr. W. E. O'Hara attended immediately in answer to a telephone call about 3.30 a.m., and although Mr. Adams was still alive, his condition was critical, and beyond assistance. The bullet had entered the right side of the head, passing out through the left temple. He was removed in the police motor ambulance to the General Hospital, where he died about 6.30.

A remarkable feature of the case was that five revolvers were found in the room. The weapon with which the wound was apparently inflicted, a .45 Webley revolver, was found lying on the floor near the deceased's left hand. From the position in which the body was lying it was conjectured that deceased shot himself whilst sitting on the bed and fell forward on to the floor.

Mr. Adams arrived in China, the N.C. Daily News says, to take up the post as usher at the Supreme Court in January, 1918, and during his stay in Shanghai he had suffered from the effects of his five wounds and poison gas and had often been absent from the Court as a result. Last summer, he contracted dysentery and was in hospital for some weeks and, although cured of the disease, was anxious lest it should return. During the three weeks preceding his death he suffered much from insomnia and illness through the gas attack and shell shock.

Mr. Adams was about 32 years of age and was educated at Dulwich College, England. Being an old-Territorial and holding two ribbons, one the Coronation medal, he was one of the first men to be sent out to France at the beginning of the war in 1914. He served continually in active service with the Trench Mortar Battery at the front until 1917, during which time he was wounded five times. For conspicuous gallantry he was awarded the Military Medal and in late 1917 had to be invalided out of the Army after three months in hospital owing to his wounds and a severe attack of gas poisoning and shell shock. After his arrival as usher to the Supreme Court in 1918, he was soon appointed Assistant Clerk.

He was a man whom to know was to like, and many who have had dealings with him at the Supreme Court have had occasion to appreciate his never-failing courtesy and geniality.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Honour the Officer Administering the Government of Weihaiwei has been pleased to appoint Captain W. E. Godwin, 255th (Coke's) Rifles F.F.C. Indian Army, to be Junior District Officer and Magistrate in the Territory. His Honour has further appointed Captain W. E. Godwin to be Deputy Registrar of Marriages, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, Collector of Shipping Dues, and Registrar of the High Court of Weihaiwei.

CARGO BOAT'S SECRET COMPARTMENT.

COAL FOR THE S.S. "PHRANANG."

TAKING A LIBERAL VIEW OF "SWEEPINGS."

The hearing was concluded, before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on Saturday, of a case of considerable importance to the shipping community. A cargo boat mistress had been fined \$30 under a local regulation which declares that there must not be a secret compartment in a cargo boat. She and three men on the boat were then charged with stealing six-and-a-half tons of coal found in the secret compartment and said by a witness to consist, as to 80 per cent., of coal loaded on to the s.s. Phranang.

Mr. W. B. Hind, who defended, had obtained an adjournment to go into points of law and on Saturday the Magistrate announced that he had decided to amend the charge from "stealing" to "receiving." Mr. Hind, however, addressed the Court relative to the original charge. He quoted a number of cases to show that a thing was not proved to have been stolen if it had not been missed. In one curious case quoted by Mr. Hind it was held that a man who went into a London dock sober and came out drunk might be assumed to have broached wine stores, although out of millions of receptacles the ones that had been broached could not be traced. In this case there was no proof of theft.

The Magistrate held that the defence had a case to answer on the charge of receiving.

The cargo boat mistress then gave evidence that the six-and-a-half tons found on the junk were the sweepings from five or six loadings. Some of it was sweepings of the coal loaded on to the Phranang. She denied that the quantity in the secret compartment was mainly composed of the Phranang's coal. It was her custom, to make a distribution of these sweepings amongst her friends.

The Magistrate: How often do you make these presents of coal to your friends?

The defendant: The last was about a month ago.

In reply to Inspector Spear the women denied that the joki representing the Phranang knew of the existence of the secret compartment.

Mr. Hind contended that as the loading on to the Phranang was done at night-time the sweepings would be larger than if the work were done by day.

The Magistrate remarked that he had not been satisfied with the evidence of the joki representing the Phranang and regarded him as having been in collusion with the boat people. The circumstances of the case were very suspicious.

Mr. Hind: But there is not sufficient evidence to show that the coal had been stolen.

The Magistrate: There is a whole chain of facts.

Mr. Hind: But it is a chain made up of very weak links.

The Magistrate: What do you think happened if the coal was not stolen?

Mr. Hind: It is perfectly clear. The coal was sweepings: what is one ton in 105 tons?

The Magistrate: I do not think it is possible for the sweepings of any cargo to exceed one ton.

Mr. Hind: I quite agree, if the work is done in the day-time, but not if it is done at night.

The Magistrate: The view I take is that it has been clearly shown that the coal found to the extent of at least three tons was part of the quantity loaded on to the Phranang. Accepting the woman's statement that the coal was the sweepings of five consignments and allowing four tons to be bona fide sweepings of other consignments, that still leaves 2 1/2 to 3 tons which must have been stolen. I am of opinion that the joki of the Phranang worked in collusion with the boat people. The woman is fined \$250, with the alternative of 3 months' imprisonment; and her joki are fined \$25 or in default will serve one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

The Ministry of Communications at Peking has informed the Weihaiwei that it has selected a body of trained railway guards suitable for taking over the duty of guarding the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway.

The Straits Settlements seven per cent. loan for twenty million dollars, issued locally, has been considerably over-subscribed according to information from the Treasury published in recent Straits papers.

Mr. L. Bridou, formerly a manager of the Messageries Maritimes in the Far East and now director of the company in Paris, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government.

Ten balls are being arranged for the Carnival Week at Manila. The week for this purpose extends from February 4th to February 17th. Another dance will be given on the night of January 28th, to be called the Queen Candidates' Ball. All Manila will be given the opportunity to see the winners of the contests now being conducted by the newspapers of Manila. Every ball will be open to the public with the exception of the Stockholders' Ball, February 8th. Only stockholders will be allowed to attend that dance. More than 6,000 people are expected. All dances will be held in the auditorium to be built near the Nolemda ball park.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai recently submitted a petition to the Peking Government for another year's exemption of native cloths from taxation. The tax on native cloth, which has been suspended for four years in order to foster growth of the industry, will, it is estimated, yield over a million dollars annually, and the Government, feeling that it cannot afford to lose this revenue in future, has decided to resume this levy from 1st January, save in the provinces of Chihli, Honan, Hunan and Jehol, where the original exemption was fifty per cent. of the tax for a period of six years.

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WIDEN TIES.
BOW TIES &
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OF ALL THE
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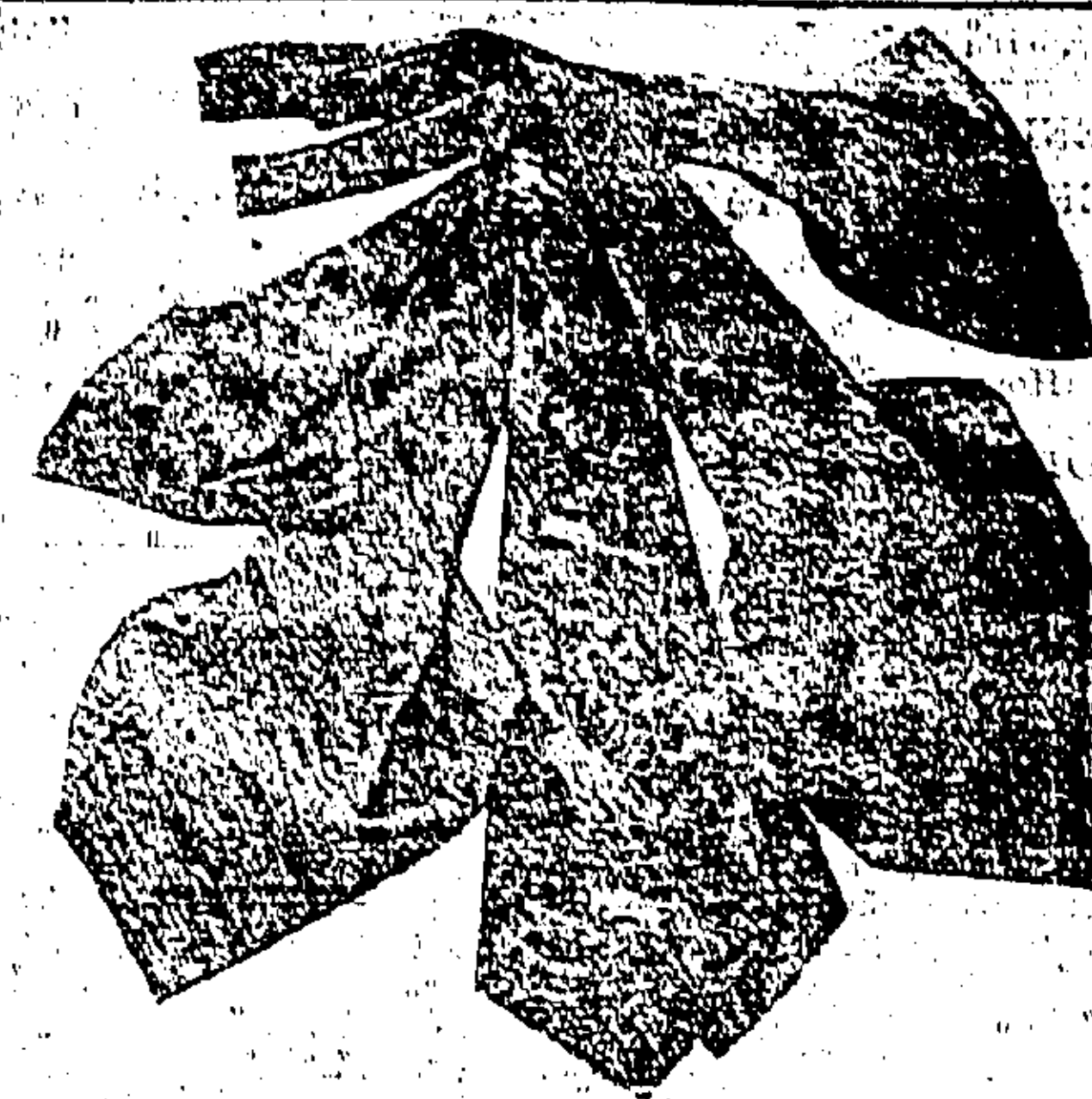
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2.50 to

4.50

BOW TIES

1.50

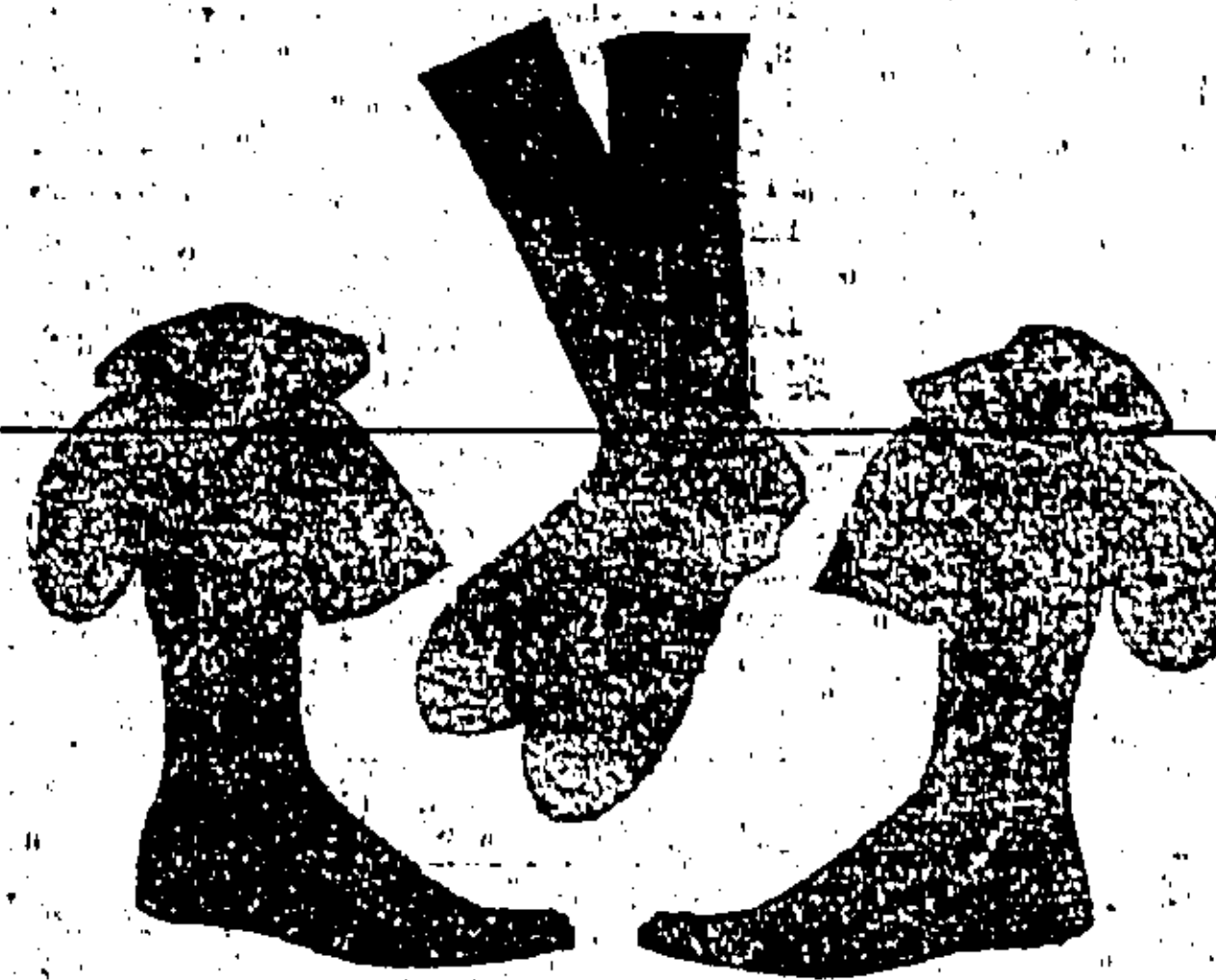


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PLAIN & FANCY
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\$1.50 per pair



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HONGKONG

NEW MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED

MY CAROLINA ROSE	WALTZ	SUNNY TENNESSEE	FOX-TROT
HAWAIIAN CHIMES	"	I WANT MY MAMMY	"
SAY YOU'LL BE MINE	"	YOO-HOO	"
O-H-I-O	ONE-STEP	NOBODY'S BABY	"
SUNSHINE	"	MOLLY ON A TROLLEY	"

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Smart new
designs and plain
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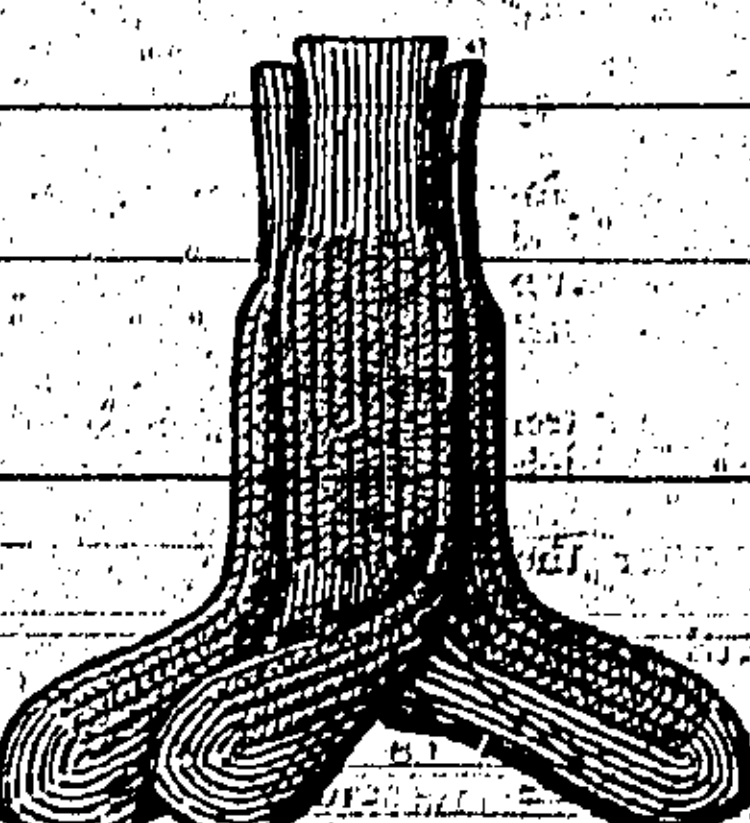
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All weights and
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and CASHMERE
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DRAWERS Knee or
Ankle length.

VESTS Long or
short sleeves.



DRESSING GOWNS.

TRAVELLING RUGS, SWEATERS, SCARVES, GLOVES, etc.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL.
NEW GRILL ROOM.
The usual TEA AND DINNER
DANSANT- will NOT be held on
FRIDAY, 30TH DECEMBER. (1921)

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG
BREMER, GENOA AND MANILA.

THE Steamship
"RADJA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Jan., 1922, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Dec., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents,
Hongkong, January 28th, 1922. (1921)

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"SADO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd January 1922, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, Dec. 28th, 1921. (1920)

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel
"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whences and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 3rd Jan., 1922, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd Jan., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, December 28th, 1921. (1923)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"EGYPT"

Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 27th, 1921.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,
PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, December 27th, 1921. (1922)

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FLOORS in the New Bank Building, 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** (1890)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under The Patronage of
LADY STARR.

THE FAIRY CHAIN

THURSDAY, December 29th.

MATINEE 5 P.M.

TUESDAY, January 2nd.

GALA PERFORMANCE 9 P.M.

By Kowloon Children. In aid of Children's Charities at Home.

Booking at Moultain's.

Prices: Matinee, \$1.50 Children \$1.

All parts houses.

Prices: Gala Performance: \$3.2.1.

1924

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have on the 22nd day of December, 1921, become the Purchaser of the entire interest of GRAY & Co. of No. 38 Stanley Street ground floor Victoria Hongkong Importers and Exporters, Shipping and Commission Agents, Electrical and Mechanical Contractors, Building Contractors and Wig Makers and that I will henceforth carry on the said business at the same place under the style of firm name of the GRAY & Co. and that the interest of Messrs. LUI HOI SHAN (梁海山) LUI MAN WAI (梁民偉) and AU TAT CHUEN (區達秋) the previous owners of the said business has as from the 22nd day of December 1921 absolutely ceased and terminated.

All debts due and owing from GRAY & Co. prior to the sale to me will be paid and settled by LUI HOI SHAN, LUI MAN WAI and AU TAT CHUEN.

Dated the 24th day of December, 1921.

PUN U YING. (潘汝英)

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, SATURDAY,

DECEMBER 31st, 1921.

THE JAZZ BAND of the "SILVER STATE" will render special Jazz Music for the FANCY DRESS BALL on NEW YEAR'S EVE.

NEW GRILL ROOM.

A DINNER DRAUGHT will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL NEW GRILL ROOM on NEW YEAR'S EVE (Saturday 31st December, 1921).

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

A SPECIAL Tiffin will be served on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Sunday, 1st, January, 1922.

The Hotel Orchestra will be in attendance, and bookings may be made either at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL or at the HONGKONG HOTEL MAIN OFFICE. (1923)

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH, JUNE, 1921.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 15% (Twelve per cent) free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1921, holders of Share Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 18 Coupon of the bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—
The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE HONG-ASIAN BANK.
THE HONGKONG BANK FOR EXCHANGE.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION (1923)

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories for Launch "Davenport"

"BEN" LINE STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whences and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th Jan., 1922 or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.** Agents.

Hongkong, December 22nd, 1921. (1920)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE SS.
M. V. "GLENNAVY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whences and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th Dec., 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 28th Dec., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

The M.V. "GLENNAVY" also brings forward cargo loaded per M. V. "GLENMOGILE" at Middlesbrough, Hamburg, and Antwerp which was subsequently reloaded at Antwerp owing to a collision with a.s. "Edmund". A General Average having been declared on the "GLENMOGILE" Consignees are required to sign an Average Agreement and pay a deposit of two per cent of the value of the goods before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

Valuation forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, December 19th, 1921. (1920)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NAGPORE"

Arrived Hongkong, December 22nd, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1921. (1920)

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1046 for 5 Shares Nos. 82091/82095 Certificate No. 1067 for 2 Shares Nos. 82096 Certificate No. 1068 for 2 Shares Nos. 82097/82098 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

G. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. (1920)

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Let us be lying at this Office for
Box CK, KX, LM, LN, LE, LT, LU,
LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, NE, OG, A

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED
Immediately for Shipbuilding Yard on China Coast. State terms and experience to Box OI, c/o Daily Press Office. (180)

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The residence "Kenil" Mount Kelio, The Peak. Area 1256 sq. ft. Possession 1st January 1922. Apply Box OD, c/o Daily Press Office. (173)

TO LET—From January 1st in good locality on Peak, Two furnished ROOMS with board, married Couple preferred. Apply to Box OG, c/o Daily Press Office. (175)

FOR SALE—A "OLDSMOBILE" CAR 3 cylinder 7 seater. First class condition. Apply to Box NO, c/o Daily Press Office. (179)

FOR SALE—One 7 passenger Chandler MOTOR CAR perfect condition. Owner left Colony. For particulars, apply Box NOOF, c/o Daily Press Office. (177)

FOR SALE—Two Circular Steel Tanks built in 1919 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. Capacity Five Tons, Length 10 feet Diameter 5 feet 3 inches. Apply to DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd, 20 Des Voeux Road Central. (178)

WANTED—Position by Britisher with 3 years business experience, in any capacity. No objection to Outports. Apply Box OJ, c/o Daily Press Office. (176)

INTIMATION

AT
WATSON'S
You will experience no difficulty in making choice of suitable articles for the

FESTIVE SEASON.

The choicest selection of PERFUMES from the best London, Parisian and American houses—in elegant bottles and handsome cases.

WATSON'S YE OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER;

"SILVER BELL"
EAU DE COLOGNE
in special and Silver mounted bottles.

SILVER-MOUNTED AND PLATED GOODS.

MANICURE SETS, GILLETTE & AUTO STROP RAZOR SETS, MIRRORS etc etc.

CONFECTIONERY of the finest quality, including:

FOSS (Bosto U.S.A.)
CADBURY & Co's CHOCOLATES
FRYS
in fancy artistic boxes &c. &c.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT. The finest brands of Wines, including Champagne de St. Marceaux, Fine Old Ports and Sherries. Very Old Liqueur Brandy. Liqueurs of all kinds Watson's Celebrated "E" Whisky etc. etc. etc.

Special cases put up to order,
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

BIRTH.
RAIMER.—At Macao, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. RAIMER, a daughter. (1927)

DEATH.
DOANE.—At 5, Torres Buildings, Kowloon, on Christmas Day, JESSIE DOANE, aged 84, widow of Joseph A. Doane, late of Ballarat and Melbourne, and aunt of Capt. Robt. Innes. (1973)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, DECEMBER 28TH, 1921.

THE CABINET CHANGE AT PEKING.

THE news that the Cabinet at Peking has resigned, and that a new Cabinet has been formed under the leadership of LIANG SHIH YI occasions little or no surprise. It has long been apparent that the CHIN Cabinet was on the verge of collapse, and all the world knows that financial difficulties were the main cause of its instability.

Mr. LIANG SHIH YI, the new Prime Minister, is commonly called by the Chinese "the god of wealth" and his influence in Chinese financial circles is widely recognised. He has held office in earlier administrations and many agree in regarding him as one of the ablest men who have ever held a portfolio in Peking. He has progressive ideas, but whether he is at heart a republican may well be doubted. Mr. LIANG SHIH YI was a member of the last administration which functioned under YUAN SHIH KAI, and it is no secret that he was the main force behind the abortive effort to make YUAN-Emperor of China. His selection as Prime Minister in the new Cabinet, however, was presumably, not governed by considerations of his political views and inclinations but rather by his recognised position in the financial circles of the country. In a long circular which the President, at the beginning of the present month, addressed to the Military and Civil Authorities of the country he declared, *inter alia*, that the most urgent problem of the day in China is the state of the national finances and how they may be reorganised in order to save the country from bankruptcy. "Military expenditure," he wrote, "absorbs the greater portion of the country's revenue, and reduction in military expenditure has become imperative." No republican methods are yet followed in dismissing and appointing Cabinets in the Republic of China. It is very evident from Chinese political news during the past few weeks that the Military Triumvirate—the three Super-Tuchuns—have dominated the whole situation, notwithstanding that they have expressed their unwillingness to interfere in any way with the administration of the Central Government. Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN has been engaged in conversations with the President and the ex-Prime Minister, and the other Super-Tuchuns have been represented at the discussions by their Chief Secretaries. We have yet to learn their views on the important subject of the imperative need for reducing the military expenditure of the country. It is a very serious problem. Where surplus troops have been disbanded they have usually resorted to brigandage for a living. They have been trained to it in the "army" in many cases, and they are loth to return to less profitable employments. The astounding piracy on the Kwanglee was planned and carried out by disbanded troops, and we understand that the brigands and pirates who infest the province of Kwangtung are, as a rule, men who have been demobilised.

The President's circular on the general situation in the country contained inevitable references to the internal disorders. He takes exception to the foreign conception of the differences between North and South as signifying a divided country. "It is to be observed," he says, "that communications between North and South have not been interrupted or hindered: the people have freely travelled to and fro, and merchandise has been transported throughout the country without ban or embargo; and the same systems of law and education have continued to exist in all the provinces. These facts make clear the common desire of the people for unity." "Is it not painful," he asks, "that we should be compelled to tolerate a state of war?" The President warns his countrymen against fighting among themselves regardless of the effects upon the prosperity of the country and its international position. He says he has always been willing to compromise. He recalls that the secession of the five south-western provinces was caused by differences regarding the election of Parliament. He sought, to bridge the gulf by issuing an order restoring the law governing the election of Parliament promulgated in the first year of the Republic, and by ordering a new election on the basis of that law. He regrets that the elections on this basis have not been completed, and he expresses the hope that a Parliament will be duly elected so that in his retirement from active political life he may have the satisfaction of seeing his desires gratified.

There has recently been an exchange of telegrams between Dr. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the now defunct Peking Cabinet, and Dr. Wu Ting Fang's who fills the corresponding office in the Canton Government. It appears that Mr. ROBERT LANSING, the American Secretary of State in President Wilson's Administration, and now, apparently, acting as an adviser to the Chinese Delegation at Washington, has recently made inquiry by telegram as to what the Government's conditions are for a readjustment of the differences between North and South, and the messages which have passed between Dr. Yen and Dr. Wu follow upon the communications sent from Peking and Canton to Mr. LANSING. Dr. Yen says that the conditions which the Canton Government make in their communication to Mr. LANSING are fulfilled by the circular telegram of President Hsu and by the action taken by the Chinese Delegation at Washington. Dr. Wu Ting Fang has replied that he informed Mr. LANSING that the Canton Government's conditions for readjustment of the present differences between North and South were "sincere endeavour on the part of Peking for an eventual cancellation of the Twenty-one Demands of Japan, and resignation of Hsu SHIH CHANG from his illegal tenure as President of China." He goes on to say: "The action of your delegation who have only perfunctorily brought up the Twenty-one Demands without achieving any result cannot be said to have fulfilled one condition, while their action in direct Shanghai negotiation contrary to the will of nation is really in contradiction of that condition." He notes that Dr. Yen interprets Hsu SHIH CHANG's circular telegram on December 4th as fulfilling his other condition—that is

his resignation—and he wants to be informed of the date on which it takes effect. The answer is contained in the circular itself in which President Hsu says:—

"My term of office will expire in a little more than a year hence, and I am gladly looking forward to the election of a wiser man to relieve me of my duties, so that I may retire as I have long wished."

Apparently he is quite prepared to retire as soon as a successor acceptable to the nation generally can be chosen. As to the other condition which the Canton Government imposes, the cables from Washington can have left no doubt about the sincerity of the efforts made by the Chinese Delegation to get Japan's famous Twenty-One Demands cancelled, and while we do not yet know whether a final settlement has been reached on the point, it has been, at least, made clear that there is no difference between the attitude of the North and South on this subject. Given a reasonable attitude on the part of the Southern irreconcilables the way seems clear to a healing of the breach on terms as favourable, as any that are ever likely to be offered or obtained.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe returned to the Colony yesterday by the P. & O. s.s. *Egypt*.

Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., has given the sum of \$50,000 as an endowment fund for Union Church.

It is officially notified that the Kowloon Tong cemetery and the Hau Piu lung (Kowloon) cemetery are to be closed after the 31st inst.

Suffering from an overdose of opium a salesman of the Sun Company was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Friday. His condition is not considered serious.

A Proclamation by H.E. the Governor is published in the *Government Gazette* that the capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is raised from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The publication of the Chinese newspapers at Canton has been suspended since Saturday last owing to a strike of compositors for higher wages, and failure on the part of the newspaper proprietors to come to terms.

A collision occurred between motor car No. 584 and a ricksha on the Kowloon-Matankok Road on Friday, resulting in the cooler being thrown heavily to the ground and injured. The ricksha was badly damaged. The man was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital in the car.

Revenue officers, during Christmas, intercepted a large consignment of opium being smuggled into the Colony on a Chinese vessel from Haiphong. The quantity was estimated at 10,000 taels. The seizure was made some little distance outside the harbour, amongst the islands.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. M. J. Breen to be Custodian of Enemy Property vice Mr. J. D. Lloyd (who has gone on leave); also to be administrator of the local clearing offices under the various ordinances relating to the Treaty of Peace Orders respecting Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

There was an incident at the Sun Company's store at Canton on the 22nd inst. which was reported as a robbery, but it is now explained that thirty or more employees of the Company rushed the accountant's office for an increase of pay and the accountant, mistaking their intentions, raised an alarm of "robbery." Eleven of those "reckless employees" were read, were arrested.

Eighteen hundred lbs. of raw non-Government opium, one revolver and 420 rounds of ammunition were found on a cargo-boat lying in Yaumatei Bay, on Friday by Chief Preventive Officer Watt. The mistress of the junk was arrested and brought before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy on the following day. Mr. A. E. Hall, appeared for the defence and asked for a remand. The hearing of the case has been fixed for to-day. No bail was granted.

The fire which occurred at Third Lane, Sheklongwai on Friday is now stated to have been more disastrous than was at first thought. A number of godowns, used for the storing of sandal wood, were burnt down and the contents destroyed. The total damage caused by the conflagration is estimated at \$93,000. The blaze originated in a glass blower's shop and spread to the godowns and to two houses opposite the lane.

Private negotiations for the purchase of "the remaining portion of section A of Marine lot No. 31 (No. 114, Queen's Road East) having failed, the owner is publicly notified in the *Gazette* that the property and all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining will be resumed by the Crown at the expiration of four months, such compensation being paid as may be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinances. The property is required for "a public purpose."

The programme of the annual race meeting under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club has been issued. The meeting is fixed for Monday, February 20th, and the two following days, with the "Off Day" on Saturday, February 25th. As usual, there are eleven races each day, except on the "off day," when there are ten on the programme, but in the Tytan Handicap it is left to the discretion of the handicapper to decide whether this Handicap shall be divided into A and B-classes. Should he decide that a division is necessary there will be eleven events on the card for Saturday, as on the official race days.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' SERVICE'S REPORT.)

SUBMARINE PROBLEM.
STILL THE GREAT QUESTION
BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

The submarine is still the great question. Washington correspondents agree in declaring that Lord Lee and Mr. Balfour by their powerful and eloquent arguments won a moral victory, the sequel being the American proposal to reduce from 90,000 tons to 30,000 tons the submarine tonnage allotted to the United States and Britain and allow to France 42,000 tons, Japan 33,000 tons and Italy about 22,000 tons, England and America thus scrapping over 30,000 tons, Japan retaining present tonnage. Italy increasing her tonnage by 4,000 and France adding nearly 14,000 tons. Mr. Balfour accepted the proposal. The French delegates are consulting with Paris, but are against acceptance. Italy insists on an equality with France and Japan adheres to her demand for the 34,000 tons originally allotted, but declared at Washington that she is not vitally interested in the matter and is not likely to hold out alone. Hence the outcome largely depends upon the French reply.

Should the American plan fail to bring the Powers together, there is some talk of trying to secure a building holiday in the case of submarines. All five Powers agreeing to leave their submarine strength distributed as at present in the various seas.

As regards other matters, it is stated now that there is not much question that the Senate will ratify the Pacific agreement without wrecking amendments. It is pointed out regarding the Shantung deadlock that until Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour have tried and failed to bring agreement, it is too early to talk of crisis. One well-informed observer says that no one in Washington seriously doubts that Japan will surrender Shantung before the Conference closes. Behind the Shantung question lies the Nine-Power Treaty regarding the mainland of Asia still pressing and nothing has yet happened justifying the fear that Japan will imperil the conclusion of an agreement which should round off the accomplishments of the Conference.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

In the Naval Committee, Mr. Hanibara said the Japanese delegation was unable to convince itself that the submarine was not an effective and necessary weapon of defence. Japan had made a considerable sacrifice in accepting the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio, yet in the interest of the success of the Conference she was prepared to accept the same ratio regarding submarines. This would give Japan 54,000 tons, instead of 31,000 under the American proposal. Japan was animated solely by considerations of defence. Japan geographically was so remotely situated that it must be evident to all that her submarines could not constitute a menace.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE LAYS DOWN AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

Though a formal request is not preferred the French delegation has suggested to the naval committee that any important naval power should be allowed a minimum submarine tonnage of 30,000.

LORD LEE'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

Continuing the British case for the abolition of submarines, Lord Lee contended that so far as submarines were concerned the American proposals were inconsistent with the objects of the Conference, since they permitted America to construct an additional 6,500 tons, British 9,500 tons, and Japan 21,800 tons, thus fostering this type of vessel which was more objectionable than surface craft. He declared that methods of location, detection and destruction of submarines had now proceeded farther than submarines themselves. He controverted the argument that submarines were a cheap form of defence, and declared they were cheap for the aggressor but not for the victim. He denied that Britain was inspired by selfish motives, and pointed out that she had coastlines aggregating nearly as much as the other Conference Powers combined.

MR. HUGHES AND OTHERS REPLY.

Mr. Hughes declared that Lord Lee's opening figures were inaccurate. America possessed 9,500 tons of submarines, thus the adoption of his proposals would involve scrapping 6,000 tons.

Mr. Sarraut, Signor Schanzer and Mr. Hanibara all disagreed regarding the submarines' lack of defensive virtues, simultaneously deploring their abusive use.

Mr. Hughes was deeply impressed by Lord Lee's statement, but he was not prepared to define the standpoint of the United States except to express detestation of the abuse of submarines. He pointed out that the Advisory Committee's report was in no wise official but was merely interpretative of American public opinion.

WASHINGTON, December 24th. Yesterday's debate in the Naval Committee on the subject of submarines lasted for three hours. Mr. Balfour, Admiral Debon and Signor Schanzer participating. Mr. Balfour extended Lord Lee's total abolition arguments. While admitting that British Empire had no hope of getting any important support for abolition at this Conference he earnestly trusted that their debates would go beyond the limits of the Conference. He supported Signor Schanzer's contention that small states might through submarines become formidable aggressors instancing the case of Italy's five maritime neighbours.

FRANCE WANTS 90,000 MINIMUM.

An official communiqué issued after the debate says that no action was taken although Admiral Debon declared that if the conference limited submarines to 90,000 tons was the absolute minimum. It is expected that the British argument regarding submarines will be further developed by a private committee and that the remainder of the British case will be presented by Lord Lee at a public session next week. The opinion is held that whatever decision is reached a new conference will be called to further discuss the question.

LATER.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The submarine debate in the Naval Committee showed there were breakers ahead of the conference not in regard to the Pacific but in regard to European waters. Signor Schanzer who followed Mr. Balfour suggested a wider conference before action for abolition was undertaken. Admiral Debon depicted the possibility of huge airships in the future capable of attacks by land and sea, spreading gas and paralyzing large ships and possibly squadrons. He suggested the submarine might become anti-aircraft defence in view of its submerging capability. He said the French delegation was also convinced that the idea of large submarines could not be dismissed. Mr. Balfour replying to Admiral Debon's arguments regarding submarines for defensive uses emphatically denied that the immunity of attack enjoyed by the German counts in the war was due to submarines. He cited the bombardment of Zebruggas, when full of submarines, for hours without loss or injury of a British ship. He also instanced the insignificant results accomplished by submarines when the British lay for months in the Dardanelles. Mr. Balfour said that if submarines were allowed it would be necessary for navies to be increased by small craft to fight submarines. Admiral Debon had said that such craft were obtainable from merchantmen and fishermen. Mr. Balfour asked where France and Italy were going to get these and pointed out that the most difficult problem of the war was the maintenance of sea communications. Towards developing the auxiliary craft to deal with submarines France contributed 257, Italy 288 and British 3,676 ships. If the war had been fought without Britain which would have prevented an absolute blockade of the French coasts? He declared that no country in Europe but Britain would be able to tackle the submarine peril; therefore, it must not be supposed that Britain would suffer most or even have her security imperilled by future submarineism.

AMERICA'S PROPOSALS DECLINED.

WASHINGTON, December 24th.

The American programme for the limitation of submarines was presented to the Naval Committee to-day. It proposes 60,000 tons each for Britain and America and the existing tonnage for Japan, France and Italy.

Italy and Japan have declined to accept the submarine tonnage figures proposed by the American programme under which the existing tonnages of Britain and the United States are each cut by approximately one-third leaving France with 42,000, Japan with 33,000 and Italy with 23,000.

PLANS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 26th.

One outcome of the divergence of views revealed at the Conference regarding the future use of submarines, which, if uncontrolled, is likely to have repercussive effects, is in the direction of the building of anti-submarine craft. Steps are being informally discussed by the delegations, with a view to convening an international conference in that connection. The smaller nations which possess numbers of submarines will be invited. It is stated that plans to this end are well matured.

BRITISH OBJECTION TO SUBMARINES.

WASHINGTON, December 26th.

The British delegation's attitude in regard to submarines was expressed by Mr. Balfour at a meeting of the Naval Committee on the 24th inst. as follows: "The use of submarines, whilst of small value for defence purposes, leads inevitably to acts inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, and the delegation desires that united action by all nations should forbid their maintenance, construction, or employment."

OTHER POWERS NOT BOUND.

Mr. Sarraut pointed out that there were no guarantees that the countries unrepresented at the Conference would conform to the decisions of the Conference, in regard to submarines. A conference of all countries interested in submarine might decide the question of retention or abolition of submarines.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Balfour, replying, emphasised that submarines were offensive, not defensive, weapons, which would be unable in any way to assist France if threatened by Germany reviving her army and creating a submarine force. France, in that event, must depend upon the help of British anti-submarine craft. How was that consistent with France's building a huge mass of submarines which anybody, looking at the matter from a strategical and tactical viewpoint, would certainly say, from the very geographical situation, was built against Britain.

FRENCH MILITARY AND NAVAL POLICY INCONSISTENT.

The military policy announced by M. Briand was inconsistent with the naval policy announced by Admiral Debon. He knew of no satisfactory answer to the question in regard to the purpose of the proposed French submarine fleet. The conference could not legislate for the world, but a unanimous opinion of the conference that submarines were not a war weapon consistent with civilisation would preclude their ultimate abolition.

LATEST CABLES.

THE EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

A SERIOUS FRACAS IN THE NATIVE QUARTER.

CAIRO, December 27th.

There has been a serious fracas in the native quarter. Barricades were erected and a patrol lorry fired, two of the rioters being killed and four wounded. During disturbances at Zifta the Egyptian troops fired with the result that one was killed and two wounded. Fresh troubles broke out at Port Said, in which two were killed and three wounded. The great majority of Government employees in Cairo have resumed in the provinces. Things are fairly quiet at Alexandria where the police have hitherto arrested four hundred agitators.

LATER.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUTHORITIES TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION.

CAIRO, December 23rd.

The British military authorities have taken control of the situation here and it appears to be well in hand. Zaglul Pasha was taken to Suez in a motor-car under escort. The authorities are acting very vigorously and are determined to suppress any possible trouble. Lord Allenby has issued a proclamation forbidding banks or persons holding money on behalf of Zaglul or the extreme nationalist Association to make payments therefrom without Lord Allenby's written permission.

WARSHIPS TO THE RESCUE.

MALTA, December 23rd.

The warships *Ceres* and *Clematis* have been ordered to proceed to Egypt and will leave forthwith. Other warships have been ordered to leave at the shortest notice.

LATER.

The British warships *Ceres* and *Clematis* have sailed for Egypt.

DISTURBANCE "RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT."

Although there has been much wanton destruction the disturbances are relatively unimportant and the situation need not be regarded with anxiety. The town is bristling with police, as well as British and Egyptian troops, who are localising the demonstrations. Aeroplanes demonstrated over the Delta.

Six of Zaglul's supporters were arrested. Three refused to obey an order to return to their villages and three who have not yet replied were allowed a few hours in which to make up their minds. Two demonstrators were killed by gunshots. All is apparently quiet in the provinces.

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED.

The trams have been suspended owing to mobs indulging in stone-throwing.

DEMONSTRATION AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, December 23rd.

The Police dispersed 500 demonstrators in Central Square after some stone-throwing had taken place. There were no casualties.

LEAFLETS INCITEMENT TO INSURRECTION.

CAIRO, December 24th.

British troops are proceeding to the suburb of Giza, where the mob is attacking the Government offices. Otherwise, Cairo appears quiet. Troops have also been despatched to Tanta, which is unsettled.

In Alexandria, leaflets, inciting to insurrection, have been distributed by the Mosques, concluding with "Long Live Zaglul."

DETAILS OF THE GIZA INCIDENT.

CAIRO, December 25th.

The details of the Giza incident show that students raided the Survey Offices. In the course of the ejectment five natives were killed and 30 injured. Six Zaglulites, whose expulsion was ordered, were to-day conveyed by motor car to Suez.

LATER.

Most of the schools are idle, the students endeavouring to make the Government officials go on strike. Many have done so. The military have frustrated attempts by students to set fire to Government property.

MOBS BREAK LOOSE AT PORT SAID.

CAIRO, December 25th.

An order under martial law notices the public that disorders, rioting and destruction of property will be rigorously pressed by the military, who have been ordered to shoot when necessary. Firm arrested Zaglulites have been taken to Suez, the remaining three having complied with General Allenby's orders and are remaining in Egypt. The European quarter is perfectly quiet this morning, but there are minor disturbances in the native quarters, with which the military are effectively dealing. There have been a number of arrests. There were twelve dead up till last night, all natives except one. Apparently the military have hitherto sustained no casualties. It is reported from Port Said that mobs broke through the police cordon and penetrated the European Quarter. British military intervened and quickly restored order. It is understood that the military have taken over control. The fact that the telegraphs, telephones and railways are working normally, indicates a favourable situation in the provinces.

SITUATION STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, December 26th.

The situation in Egypt is still unsettled. Reuters' correspondent at Cairo says that on Christmas Day several rioters were killed and a number wounded in disturbances at Suez. In Alexandria there was considerable excitement all day, the police, patrolling the town in armoured cars, frustrated attempts to hold demonstrations. The Government officials have decided to strike as from December 28th and 29th. The cruiser *Ceres* has arrived.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

THE PRINCE'S POPULARITY ENHANCED.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Prince of Wales popularity continues to be enhanced almost hourly by unheeded incidents. By stopping and taking notice of a large crowd of Bengalee children on the way to the races he once again showed the breadth of his sympathy. Although dancing into the small hours of Tuesday morning, he started off at eight on a paper chase. A small field joined in the sport, but there was a vast crowd of spectators. The Prince mounted Gouda's horse and although he lost the scent once or twice he never lost his seat, which most others did. At Government House he received the *Siraj* of Calcutta University, which conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Law. During the afternoon the Prince witnessed a remarkable series of native pageants on the Midan. Enormous crowds filled the vast amphitheatre and the Prince of Wales was given a tremendous reception. In the evening Calcutta showed what she could do in the way of illuminations, the whole centre of the city dazzling with blaze and magnificence.

EARLIER CABLES.

CALCUTTA OFFERS A WARM RECEPTION.

CALCUTTA, December 24th.

Calcutta has handsomely fulfilled the predictions that she would give the Prince of Wales a cold reception when he arrived on Saturday morning. A vast crowd indeed kept the shops shut but as every one goes to the races this would have happened in any case. All the way from the Howrah station the shady side of the route to Government House was packed with cheering crowds. The housewife alone carried the population of a good-sized town. It is true that in Clive Street some handfuls of Bengalis in Gandhi's caps shouted "Gandhi ki jai" but they were swamped by the louder bursts of cheering. Calcutta may claim to have attained her avowed ambition to beat Bombay in spectacular splendour. The city was decorated with gorgeous prodigality whilst the illuminations were really superb.

The Prince received a municipal welcome in a pavilion overlooking the beautiful lake in Dalhousie Square, replying with a eulogy of the great city. A reception of Bengal ruling princes and high officials at Government House completed the first day's formal programme. After lunching with the stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club the Prince of Wales attended the opening of the races. The famous course which, with the possible exception of Sydney, is the finest in the world was densely crowded, the Prince receiving thunders of acclamation on his appearance in the royal box. There was a regular furore when he presented the Prince of Wales Cup to the winner of the principal event. The Maharaja Bharatpur having intimated that he had christened his third son, born on the eve of the Prince of Wales's visit to that place, "Edwardman Singh," the Prince has sent a gold brooch bearing his own crest with a request that the child wears it on his first birthday.

PRINCE SPENDS A QUIET CHRISTMAS.

CALCUTTA, December 25th.

The Prince of Wales spent Christmas Day quietly and attended the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The organ refused to function until a harmonium had been procured when it suddenly responded thunderously despite the performer's efforts to stop. The Prince visited the "Southampton," the longest vessel ever brought up the Hooghly. He went around the mess decks with Admiral Sir Clifton Baker and attended a quiet Christmas Dinner party at Government House.

PROGRESS A CONTINUED SUCCESS.

LONDON, December 26th.

The Prince of Wales' progress in India continues to be a success despite agitators' attempts to boycott. A *hartal* at Patna broke down and big crowds very heartily cheered the Prince. The Prince of Wales had an enthusiastic reception at Calcutta. The decorations were very beautiful and the cheering was continuous until the majority of Indians abstained from attending owing to a complete *hartal* in the Northern portion of the city.

A THUNDEROUS RECEPTION.

LONDON, December 26th.

On Monday the Prince saw what Calcutta can really do in the way of producing a native crowd. The Bank Holiday spirit was unrestrained by any political boycott, and the city poured its multitudes towards the racetrack. An unending procession of motors, gharries, boms, and tongas streamed through the thramping masses, chiefly Indians. Some congestion was caused near the Midan by a general halt to watch the Prince play polo, but three hours before the races were due to begin the Prince returned to Government House to receive the Maharajas of Cooh Behar and Manikpur. His Royal Highness lunched with the Governor of Assam aboard the yacht *Sonamukhee*, anchored in the Hooghly, afterwards landing at Outram Ghat and driving in semi-State to the racetrack. The Prince was greeted with a thunderous reception on his appearance in the Royal Box.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PREMIER'S CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF POLICY WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, December 27th.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand have decided in principle to invite M. Chicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Commissar and M. Litvinoff, Assistant Commissar, to London early in 1923 to interrogate them on important questions of policy.

PARIS, December 27th.

M. Briand met Mr. Lloyd George at the station en route to Cannes and conferred for half an hour.

OBITUARY.

WIFE OF SIR JAMES CANTILE DEAD.

LONDON, December 27th.

The death is announced of the wife of Sir James Cantile, K.B.E., Lecturer on Surgery at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

ADMIRAL ATKINSON-WILLES.

LONDON, December 27th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir George Atkinson-Willes. [Admiral Sir George (Lambert) Atkinson-Willes, K.C.B., was 74 years of age. He was Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, from 1903 to 1906, and before that had served in the Abyssinian War, and the operations on the Somali coast in 1904. He retired in 1912.]

EARLIER CABLES.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

PARIS, December 23rd.

The matter of the Banque Industrielle de Chine comes up before the Chamber on Saturday.

BOXER INDEMNITY TO BE APPROPRIATED.

PARIS, December 23rd.

Interpellations submitted on the subject of the suspension of the payment by the Banque Industrielle de Chine were replied to by M. Briand who announced the immediate introduction of a Bill in regard to the matter. M. Briand reminded the House of the Government's efforts to restore the bank's position and said that in past days the Chinese government adhered to a combination based on the Boxer Indemnity. One interpellator pressed for the payment of all the bank's depositors.

GUILTY PARTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

PARIS, December 23rd.

Replying to further interpellations M. Briand said that the Banque de France immediately went to the aid of the Banque Industrielle de Chine last year when it was necessary as it was recognised that France's interests were very directly concerned. The Finance Minister had decided to support the Banque de France in the formation of a consortium to save the Banque Industrielle and 120,000,000 francs were received. The Premier declared that the guilty parties in the administration of the bank would be mercilessly dealt with by law. He defended M. Philippe Berthelot of the Foreign Affairs Ministry whose action in connection with the crisis in the bank's affairs was criticised. The Bill which the Premier foreshadowed will provide for the appropriation of part of the Boxer Indemnity in order to strengthen the Banque Industrielle.

M. PHILIPPE BERTHELOT OFFERS HIS RESIGNATION.

PARIS, December 23rd.

M. Berthelot, Chief Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has offered his resignation. *—Havas.*

"ABOMINABLE CALUMNIES."

PARIS, December 23rd.

M. Philippe Berthelot, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has sent a letter to M. Briand tendering his resignation for the third time, irrevocably, owing to "abominable calumnies," to which he has been subjected in connection with the failure in the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

M. BERTHELOT'S EXPLANATION.

PARIS, December 23rd.

M. Berthelot, in his letter to M. Briand, says that the continual attacks upon him in the past year owing to the failure of the Bank, of which his brother is one of the heads, causes him to fear that he no longer possesses, in the face of foreigners, against whom he has to defend the interests of France daily, the necessary authority to continue to serve the State well. He was reproached in the Chamber on the 24th inst. with acts which were non-existent or distorted, but a telegram he sent to the financial agent in New York, although "fully justified in substance, similarly with those sent to the Far East and to London at the request of the Consortium formed by the previous Government, ought to have been submitted to M. Briand. He thought that was one of his acts which might with some show of reason be reproached him and rendered his decision irrevocable.

M. BRIAND'S DECLARATIONS.

PARIS, December 26th.

M. Briand's declarations that China's agreement had been sought and obtained respecting the balance of the Boxer Indemnity being used for restoring the Banque Industrielle and that a Bill to that effect will be submitted to the French Parliament this week are eliciting considerable satisfaction in political and business circles who never doubted that M. Briand's government, despite enormous difficulties, would do the right thing at the right moment. *—Havas.*

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

PRESIDENT HARDING SIGNS THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

President Harding has signed the Bill appropriating twenty million dollars for the Russian Famine Relief Fund.

WARSAW, December 24th.

The Government is sending 15,000 tons of wheat and flour to the Russian famine sufferers.

DR. NANSEN'S URGENT APPEAL.

CHRISTIANIA, December 25th.

A warmly worded appeal for help has been issued by Dr. Nansen to the several nations, wherein he dwells on the frightful sufferings of millions of Russians from hunger and cold. He describes the statements that help sent is consumed by the Soviet Government and Red Army as "black lies contrived by human devils for the sake of political intrigue" and declares that a flood of this lying is emanating from Helmingfors. He guarantees that all help sent to him and the American organisation reaches the famine centres exclusively. He specially asks for bread and corn.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, December 24th.

Mr. F. Anderson president of the China Association, addressing the Japanese Mission on British and Japanese interests in the Far East pointed out that Japan's great natural advantages regarding Chinese trade could not be wrested from her. There was all the all better reason, therefore, why she should return Shantung which would evoke China's goodwill and would also have the advantage of enabling the establishment of a stable Central Government in China. He voiced a complaint against the high preferential duties imposed by Japan in Korea which curtailed Britain's former big trade. He also complained as regards trade marks registered by the British in China and then by Japanese in Japan. Mr. Kadono in replying hoped that the mission would be able to do something regarding the last mentioned complaint but expressed doubt as regards the preferential customs-tariff in Korea. Mr. Dan also spoke.

RATHENAU RETURNS.

LOS AN, December 23rd.

Herr Rathenau has returned to Berlin.

BRIAND SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS.

PARIS, December 24th.

In an interview with the *Echo de Paris*, M. Briand expressed himself as being well satisfied with the results of the London Conference which materially helped in clearing the international sky. The necessary discretion of all parties concerned must not be construed unfavourably. Mr. Lloyd George is expected at Cannes on Monday and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will arrive on Monday in Paris for an important financial meeting. *—Havas.*

ENTENTE "COMPLETE AND CONSOLIDATED."

PARIS, December 25th.

In the Chamber, M. Briand replying to a questioner emphatically said that the Franco-British entente was as complete and as consolidated as possible. He declared that there was no question of revising the Versailles treaty or of recasting the conditions of payment of reparations at the forthcoming conference. He declared also that Mr. Lloyd George never thought of impairing French interests.

HARDING RELEASES TWENTY-THREE PERSONS.

WASHINGTON, December 23rd.

In addition to Eugene Debs, the socialist whose release has already been announced, President Harding has ordered the release of 23 persons convicted of military crimes including Gustave Jacobson, who attempted to organise for Chicago a military enterprise in India during war time.

NEW AIR SERVICE.

PARIS, December 23rd.

The Compagnie de Messageries Aeriennes will experiment next year with a direct air service between London and Marseilles. It is hoped that the line will work regularly in 1923 leaving London at eight in the morning and arriving in Marseilles at seven in the evening. The service will be run in connection with sailings for Egypt and the Far East and will consequently improve the Eastern mail and passenger service.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

NAIROBI, December 24th.

Acting on the advice of the Indian Government, the Indians here have decided to accept temporarily the political representation recently offered them by the Governor, namely four seats in the Legislative Council and one on the executive.

CHILE AND PERU.

LIMA, December 24th.

Peru has sent another note to Chile reiterating her request to refer the Tacna-Arica dispute to arbitration by the United States and accusing Chile of violating the treaty of Ancon.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

LIMA, December 24th.

The second chamber has passed the Bill authorising the East Indies loan.

DUTCH EAST INDIES LOAN.

THE HAGUE, December 23rd.

The second chamber has passed the Bill authorising the East Indies loan.

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Colombo, Suez and Port Said

YOSHIO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MISUMI MARU ... Friday, 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SATO MARU ... Friday, 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

KIMA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Jan.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Feb.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 30th Dec.
NEW YORK via Suez.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

GOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 2nd Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YOSHIO MARU ... Thursday, 29th Dec.
YAGARO MARU ... Thursday, 6th Jan.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TUBURGA MARU (calling Kure) ... Saturday, 31st Dec.
KITANO MARU ... Sunday, 8th Jan., at 11 a.m.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

NEW DOCKS FOR ROBYTH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, November 9th.

An interesting bit of news has crept out during the past week, which may have important developments in the immediate future. The Admiralty, it appears, are examining the bed of the river Forth, west of Roby's Dockyard. The purpose of these holes, it is believed, is to test the sea-bed and learn whether or not it is suitable for the construction of docks capable of accommodating the new battle cruisers.

Roby's possess the largest docks in Britain, but these are not large enough to take in the monster war vessels for which contracts have just been placed, principally on the Clyde. Dockyard facilities must be provided for these vessels, and an early start must be made with the works, wherever situated.

Taking all things into consideration, it is asserted, the Forth is the only river suitable for such a modern dockyard. This, no doubt, has influenced the Admiralty to proceed with the preliminary borings. It is estimated that if the work proceeds work will be found for between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

GRAND LODGE.

At the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry, the Earl of Elgin, C.M.G., was unanimously elected Grand Master of the Scottish Freemasonry. Among the other nominations for Grand Lodge were: Lord Blythwood, Junior; Grand Warden Viscount Maitland; and Junior Grand Deacon, the Earl of Arfing. The Benevolent Fund has suffered greatly in consequence of the war, and in order to meet the calls made upon it, Grand Lodge authorized the transfer of £20,000 of investments from the General Fund to the Benevolent Fund, and an increase of the contribution from each entrant.

The Earl of Elgin was married in January last. His wife is the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Cochrane, of Culis. Lord Elgin succeeded to his father, the celebrated Viceroy of India in 1917, and he is 40 years of age. His interests are varied, and include pigeon breeding. Since his youth he has been a Christian Endeavourer, and his wife shares his Evangelical leanings.

THE URQUHARTS AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart, who is prominent in discussions regarding Russian financial obligations to this country and France, is the son of a Rosshire man who as a lad went to Russia to engage in the oil industry. The elder Urquhart accumulated a considerable sum of money, and purchased an estate in Rosshire. The Urquharts are not the first Scots who have from time to time risen to positions of influence and affluence in Russia. For a long period the Osars had always a Scots doctor in the Royal palace. The earliest settlement of a Scots Colony in Moscow dates back to the reign of Mary Queen of Scots. The poet Lermontov and the musician Glogorovitch were descended from Scots, as their names indicate. Lermontov and Gregor in Scots form.

DR. W. S. BRUCE AND THE SCOTIA.

The body of Dr. W. S. Bruce, the Antarctic explorer, was removed from his home in Edinburgh on the 19th anniversary of the setting out of the Scotia on her great voyage. The Scottish flag which draped the coffin were those carried on the Scotia.

LIFE IN THE HERBERIDES.

We often hear sentimental people pity the crofters of the Highlands, and especially of the Islands. But there is another side of the question which they never appreciate at its proper worth. Here is what a native of Loch Maddy writes:—"The people who come here pity us because we live so far away from cities, on a dull, wet island, with stormy seas round about us and no theatres, or music-halls, or picture-palaces to go at night. But they don't know, these people, that most of our men have seen more of the world than they have and yet come back gladly to the islands. Plenty of people here make a good living, and nobody is destitute. I would not like to be in Glasgow without a pound in my pocket, but I would knock about the island for months without a penny. If I had fallen into that condition, somebody would look after me till I got on my feet again."

ABERDEEN EDITORIAL.

The students of Aberdeen University have had a gay time of it of late, and a strenuous time, the occasion being the election of their Lord Rector. The usual fights were punctuated with kidnapping expeditions, leaders on all sides being captured and held in duress. Even a couple of members of Parliament, who were to speak at student meetings, had narrow escapes from the hands of adventurous youths. Eventually Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected by 557 votes. Mr. Donald Maclean, M.P., was second with 400 votes; and Professor Soddy, Oxford, the Labour candidate, was third with 251 votes.

SANDY MIND ON TOM MORRIS.

Some interesting reminiscences of St. Andrews and its worthies 25 years ago are given in Sandy Herd's "Golf Life," written by Mr. Clyde Foster, of the London Evening News. One of the most pleasing is the tribute that Herd pays to Tom Morris, the G.O.M. of golf. "The greatness of Tom Morris grows on me as the years pass," he says, "and forgotten sayings and kindnesses come back. Nothing better pleased him than to let us boys watch him and the other men at work in the shop. 'It's a sight that is good for young men,' he would say. 'The bench is better than the bar.'"

Dianna, gang over muckle into public-houses. "Dianna be workin' mischief on the old man ye'll be some day. Ye canna pick a thistle to pieces and put it together again. Golf needs a cool head, clear eye and steady hands. There's plenty time for a dram when ye've made a name and position for yersel in the world."

An old caddie paid a tribute to Tom Morris that carries a power of meaning. "Hoo is it, Sandy," he asked, "that I canna swear in Tam's hearin' if I'm sober?" and then added, "And that's only when I canna be anything else."

(A game to decide the Draughts Championship of the World will be played within the next few weeks in Glasgow.)

We have been conquered on the courts and routed in the ring. Our cricket has been out of sorts. Our polo not the thing. We saw our pride laid low upon the links and wire, I think, knocked out at tiddly-winks.

But though our fires of sport are low, Their warmth goes chiefly west; Though even the ashes had to go, Hope lives in every breast; A brilliant blaze next year will fill our games.

If we can keep our draughts to feed our flames. J.B.N. in Glasgow Herald.

HORNE'S LITTLE JOKE.

They are telling this story of Sir Robert Horne and Sir James Barrie:—Sir Robert, possibly from an Income-tax point of view, was having some quiet chat of the playwright in regard to the handsome royalties he was receiving. "But," said Barrie, "my plays are not all winners." "Ah!" responded the Chancellor, "I see: those that don't Pan out Peter out."

A NEW PEN PICTURE OF R.L.S.

A new portrait of R.L.S. appears in this week's Outlook. The writer was a resident of Samoa, where his father was Chief Justice, knew the Stevenson family well, and frequently stayed with them at Vailima. "In the midst of the strange society which collected like flocks and jays in the Southern Seas (says the writer), Stevenson kept his picturesque personality. To this day I can remember his dress—the brown velvet jacket over the tan-cotton corduroy trousers, the red silk sash round the waist, the cream-coloured yachting cap, and a long, flowing tie. Stevenson and his wife often wore rings on their toes for they all went about bare-footed. His foot was as slender as a woman's hand, and his hair was allowed to grow almost to his shoulders. But he was never slovenly, and as clean as a pin. His eyes made the most striking feature—a brown blaze set in his pale face. Rather than being emaciated, he had the faintest and most fragile bone-frame imaginable in a man, while his restless spirit lit up the whole body of flesh like a light in an alabaster lamp."

AND A NEW STORY.

"The Stevensons used to dance to a hardy-gurdy (declares the lady writer). They had a donkey tied up in the tennis court. Suddenly one memorable day the donkey began walking to a particular tune, and to no other, owing to some circus memory!"

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Edinburgh and District Branch of the League of Nations, Union an address on "China and the League of Nations" was delivered in Edinburgh by Mr. K. T. Sem. Mr. Sem said that from time to time sentimentalists had been a national sentiment in China, in favour of a League of Nations. Confucius lived at the time of the spring and autumn period, as it was called, in Chinese history when China was divided up by a number of feudal States, which were constantly warring against each other, wars which led to alliances and alliances which led to wars, in a very similar state as Europe was in before 1814. Confucius was a passionate advocate of peace, and one of his favourite sayings was "Within the four seas we are all brethren." In turning to their literature they had no Nietzsche or Bernhardi who wrote in glorification of the war. On the contrary the commonest and recurrent theme of their literature was the horror of war, and in their history the national heroes whom they cherished most to-day, were in no case military men by profession. Hence in their social organisations they had four classes—scholars, agriculturists, artisans, and merchants, with no place for soldiers. This complex influence led to the dominant characteristics of the Chinese nation to-day. They were patient, law-abiding, persevering, and peace-loving. Against tyranny or oppression they offered decisive resistance. They might be overwhelmed for a while, but they rose again stronger than their conquerors. China was the oldest living nation of to-day because of the fact that their existence rested on moral forces such as were embodied in the League of Nations.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced, at the age of 61, of Baron Mackay, who some months ago became heir to his uncle, the late Lord Reay. The Baron was married to Baroness Johanna Bertha Christina Van Deden, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. His death took place in his home in Holland. It was only last week that the ashes of the late Lord Reay, who was Chief of the Clan Mackay, were interred in the parish church of Tongue, in Sutherland.

WILL PROVED.

The late Alexander McNab, of Middleton, Kears, Manxrie, Kinross, and well-known in London for many years President of the Clan McNab Association, a director of the British Burma Petroleum Company and other companies, has left personal estate, £43,000.

INDO-CHINA

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHIESHING" ... Thurs. 28th Dec. Dlight
MANILA ... "CHIESHING" ... Thurs. 28th Dec. Dlight
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "CHIESHING" ... Thurs. 28th Dec. Dlight
BANGKOK ... "CHIESHING" ... Thurs. 28th Dec. Dlight
BANGKOK ... "CHIESHING" ... Thurs. 28th Dec. Dlight

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Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharge
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 23rd.
Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. T. Honjo, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

December 24th.
Chinshu, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. Harrison, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Choyang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Walker, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Wookang, British str., 1,887 tons, Capt. T. A. Mitchell, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.B., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu-On S.S. Co.

Hsueh Kue, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. T. Walcutt, from Port Paravall, with cement stores.—Lapique.

Kaiping, British str., 1,805 tons, Capt. Macfarlane, from Canton, in ballast.—Dedwell & Co.

Mcville Dollar, British str., 2,814 tons, Capt. W. Wright, from Boston and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.

Sosho Maru, Japanese str., 1,001 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Takao, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Suiyang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. W. Shane, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

December 25th.
Chatsang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. E. W. Falk, from Kobe and Wakamatsu, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Chinshu, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. R. A. Thomson, from Canton, in ballast.—B. & S.

Chipsing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hatchling, British str., 1,367 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Hawong, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Saigon, with rice.—Fook Tai Cheong.

Honyang, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. R. Shearer, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Hoihow, British str., 896 tons, Capt. W. Andrews, from Canton, in ballast.—B. & S.

Lieut. de la Tour, French str., 4,298 tons, Capt. Plancher, from Ching-wantao, with coal.—Messageries Maritimes.

Radio, Dutch str., 4,704 tons, Capt. J. B. Brookman, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Shanti, British str., 1,238 tons, Capt. R. Ashby, from Canton, in ballast.—B. & S.

Sinkang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

December 26th.
Bangai Maru, Japanese str., 1,898 tons, Capt. S. Hayashi, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—Y.K.K.

Chongch, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. T. Fletcher, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Hingles S.S. Co.

Dunera, British str., 3,430 tons, Capt. W. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Glenduce, British m.s., 4,120 tons, Capt. W. H. Kennett, from London, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hinwang, British str., 2,929 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Sandakan, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hori Maru, Japanese str., 1,888 tons, Capt. T. Inoue, from Canton, in ballast.—Suruki & Co.

Kasado Maru, Japanese str., 3,726 tons, Capt. N. Yanagi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kwongch, Chinese str., 1,358 tons, Capt. C. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N.

Providence, Norwegian str., 893 tons, Capt. Ulf, from Newchwang, with a general cargo.—Kwong Mow Tai.

Sado Maru, Japanese str., 5,588 tons, Capt. Y. Takahashi, from London, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Suiyang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. W. Shane, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. J. E. Richards, from Tientsin, with sugar.—B. & S.

Taiwema, Chinese str., 492 tons, Capt. Kwok Kew Bo, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Yan Fat.

Tokang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tapell, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Taming, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. H. A. Gauld, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tungchow, British str., 1,263 tons, Capt. A. Harris, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Wai Hong, Chinese str., 224 tons, Capt. Chung Hin Fong, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.

Washing, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. J. W. Pettigrew, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Yangtze, British str., 4,145 tons, Capt. R. N. Hodgson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tuenang, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

December 27th.
Choyang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. W. G. N. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Eoyne, British str., 4,207 tons, Capt. W. B. Le Mar, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 24th.
Taito Maru, for Shanghai.
Awangtung, for Swatow.
Radio, for Shanghai.
Pooler, for K. C. Wan.
Kayo Maru, for Swatow.
Simaloe, for Batavia.
Nam Wah, for Pakhoi.
Camillo, for Miri.
Sungang, for Canton.
Ngachow, for Shanghai.
Taito Maru, for Naha.
Changchow, for Hongkong.
Kaiping, for Chingwantao.
Sosho Maru, for Canton.
Choyang, for Canton.

December 27th.
Simferopol, for Swatow.
Hoihow, for Swatow.
Sado Maru, for Shanghai.
Providence, for Canton.
Bengloe, for Takao.
L. de la Tour, for Haiphong.
Kasado Maru, for Singapore.
Choyang, for Swatow.
Wookang, for Shanghai.
Chipsing, for Canton.

December 28th.
Per s.s. Hoihow, on December 28th.—Mr. J. D. Almeida.
Per s.s. Washing, on December 28th.—Mr. A. Gibson.
Per s.s. Honyang, on December 28th.—Mr. and Mrs. Hawker.
Per s.s. Glenduce, on December 28th.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. Haskett and child, Mr. Lambert and Dr. Quak.

Per s.s. Sado Maru, on December 28th.—Mr. L. Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Miss E. M. Ormerod and Mr. W. G. Boulton.
Per s.s. Egypt, on December 27th.—Miss Lysaught, Miss J. McNeill, Mrs. T. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bridger, Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. N. T. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Capt. T. Jones, Miss L. V. Williams, Miss M. E. Lockheart, Mr. Cow, Mrs. Tatham, Mr. Taylor, Miss M. Deacon, Mrs. A. Stevenson, Conder and Mrs. T. B. Green, Miss Dixon, Mrs. and Miss McNeill, Mr. J. W. Peden, Mrs. M. Mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Shaw, Miss B. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. F. Raven, Miss O. C. Jenkins, Miss K. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kent, Mrs. A. W. Crummitt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Rev. T. Cassin, Rev. F. Gilman, Rev. J. Boylan, Rev. U. Cronin, Mrs. N. Baste, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bolsius, Mrs. G. Gipson, Mr. D. Mathison, Mr. W. H. Nolloth, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley, Mr. E. Cottis, Mr. G. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Caygill, Mr. R. F. Gardiner, Mr. N. C. Wilson, Mr. W. Woodard, Mrs. L. De Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Pinnett, Miss A. M. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fardoun, Capt. G. B. Harford, Mrs. Lange, Mr. J. Silva, Mr. J. B. Dewhurst, Miss M. D. Birt, Mr. Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Valdez, Mr. M. A. J. Searle.

DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. Dunera, Mrs. Tyson, Mr. H. L. Phillips, M. Thompson, Mr. Madhavdas, Mrs. Denny, Capt. Mrs. Johnson, Mr. R. Shaw, Mrs. Shirek, Mr. J. T. Laine, Mr. and Mrs. D. Painter, Mr. Salter.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru—Mr. R. Clancy, Mr. Morita, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Miss H. M. Stott, Mr. D. G. Gillivray, Mr. and Mrs. B. Richardson, Miss B. M. Graham, Mrs. N. Anstey, Mr. W. Steel, Mr. K. Ogino, Mr. W. J. Boulton, Mr. D. Duxkin, Mr. E. Bogliac, Mr. D. B. Wickorshaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dalton, Mr. J. C. F. Hyndman, Mr. M. Cario, Mr. P. H. Coff, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Claxton, Mr. T. Poi, Miss E. Pountney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stollingworth, Mr. B. Mano, Mr. G. Donoh, Mr. B. Catzaris, Mr. J. Carver.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.
The s.s. *Cyclops* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on December 22nd for Hongkong, and is due here on the December 25th.
The P. & O. s.s. *Karnala* arrived at London on December 22nd.
The B.I. s.s. *Japan* left Calcutta on December 23rd, is expected to arrive at Hongkong about January 11th.
The E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* left Sydney on December 24th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about January 16th.
The P. & O. s.s. *Dilwara* left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst. at 4 p.m., and is due here on the 30th instant at about 8 a.m.
The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on December 24th 7 p.m., left there December 25th, at 4.30 p.m., and due at Manila to-day, at 7 a.m.
The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on December 25th, 11 a.m., left there December 26th, at 7 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on December 28th, at 7 a.m.

VESSLS EXPECTED.
At Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 10th.
Dilwara (P. & O.), due December 28th, at 9 a.m.
Empress of Asia, due December 30th, at 9 a.m.
India Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 12th.
Etano Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 17th.
Monteagle (C.P.S.), due December 28th, at 7 a.m.
Kagaya (P. & O.), due January 17th.
Pavia Maru (T.E.K.), due Dec. 29th.
Pine Tree State, due December 31st.
Torilla (B.I.), due January 6th.
Totomi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 3rd.

SHIPPING NOTES.
A wireless message from Nauen, received at Peking, says: The Krupp Works have established their own shipping offices at Rotterdam. Great efforts are being made by German capitalists for the reorganization of Germany's mercantile marine and the existing shipping facilities at Hamburg will be enlarged and improved accordingly.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From St. John	Due Liverpool
E. Asia Jan. 5	Jan. 28	Montcalm Feb. 1	Feb. 24
Montcalm Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Mellita Feb. 17	Feb. 24
E. Japan Feb. 8	Mar. 1	Minnedosa Mar. 18	Mar. 17
E. Russia Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Metagama Mar. 24	Mar. 31
E. Asia Mar. 23	April 10	E. Britain Apr. 22	Apr. 28

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa. Allotment of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

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Trans-Pacific Service
HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
"NANKING" Feb. 20th at noon.
"CHINA" Jan. 16th
Java Service
HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & BATAVIA
S.S. "NILE" January 9th.
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
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No. 1934. No. 2161.

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For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.
"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 5th Jan.
"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Jan.
For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.
"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 18th Jan.
"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 1st Feb.
For further particulars please apply to—
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2nd Floor, Prince's Building,
Tel. No. 2305

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Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
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and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.
WEST JESTER sailing about 5th Jan.
Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
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VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"
STRAINS
PERSIA MARU ... 2,000 ... Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU ... 2,000 ... Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU ... 2,000 ... Jan. 1st
TENYO MARU ... 2,000 ... Feb. 10th
KOREA MARU ... 2,000 ... Feb. 23rd
SHINYO MARU ... 2,000 ... Mar. 8th
Calling at Dairen and emitting call at Keelung.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA RUI, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
STRAINS
GIYU MARU ... 15,000 ... Feb. 26th
ANYO MARU ... 18,500 ... Mar. 29th
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... May 15th
Only Manila.
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"West Jans" 30th Dec.
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
For SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.
SS. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Jan. 21st, Noon ... Feb. 13th.
SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only
For CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
SS. "JACOB" ... Dec. 28th
FOR HAIPHONG
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STEAMERS	FROM	EXP. DEPT.	WILL LEAVE	FOR
TJILATJAP	JAVA	30th Dec.	7th Jan.	BATAVIA via
GORONTALO	JAVA	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	BANKA/BILITO
NIJER	JAVA	2nd Jan.	8th Jan.	JAPAN
AJITABOEM	JAVA	2nd Jan.	8th Jan.	SAIGON
TJIKEMBANG	AMVOY	10th Jan.	21st Jan.	AMVOY via SHANGHAI

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodated for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
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Sailings, subject to alterations.
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"RAVIA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Feb.
"ALDARI" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Mar.
"TJISONARI" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Apr.
"AAGTERKERK" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th May
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FOR EASTERN KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 30th Feb. London

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March London

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 10th May London

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Sailings from Hongkong—

"YANGTZE" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Dec.

"EURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Jan.

"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Jan.

* Call at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer & Date Sailing Date

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "CAP ARCONA" ... 15,000 ... On or about 10th Jan.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PHNOM-PENH, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ... On or about 2nd Jan.

"PORTCHES" ... 20,000 ... On or about 16th Jan.

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Acting Agent,
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S.S. "HAILONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, Jan. 3rd, at 12 Noon.

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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	8,200	12th Jan.	Spore Colombo & Bombay
"BOYD"	7,641	18th Jan.	Spore, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,541	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,854	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,709	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,093	28th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	18th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,987	28th Apr.	do.
"FLASSY"	7,846	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	2nd Jan.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Feb.	do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EGYPT"	8,000	28th Dec. 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
"EURYALUS"	3,600	30th Dec.	Amoy.
"DILWARA"	8,200	1st Jan.	Shanghai only.
"TORILLA"	5,200	8th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	17th Jan.	Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ARGUN MARU" (calling Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 17th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 12th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"JAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUHO MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 29th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Sydney & Melbourne via Port	Lo, Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUEN"	About 14th Jan.	About 16th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For 1st and 2nd class passengers apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAI-PHONG	"PAKHOI"	On 28th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINGYANG"	On 28th Dec. Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 28th Dec. 4 p.m.
PASOKKEAN	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 30th Dec.
PORT COURET	"KUIHIOH"	On 31st Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 31st Dec. 4 p.m.
SWATOW SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"TEAN"	On 1st Jan. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 3rd Jan. 10 a.m.
MASILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Jan. Noon.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Five Times State	31st Inst.
STRAITS	Tokio mail	3rd Jan. 1932
STRAITS	Kioto mail	7th Jan. 1932

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai and North China	Egypt	Wednesday, 28th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Siam	Wednesday, 28th, NOON
*Swatow *Shanghai and *North China	Yokohama	Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Sochu Maru	Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Sinling	Thursday, 29th, NOON
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Yuenang	Friday, 30th, 8.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Shantung	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *N. China	Silver State	Registration, 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.		Letters, 6.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Pine Tree State	Monday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Huayang	Tuesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Durban, Calcutta, Egypt, and EUROPE via SUEZ	Dongola	Wednesday, 4th, 8.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 3rd, Jan. 1932 at 5 p.m.		Letters, 9.30 A.M.

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holidays
Canton and Samahud	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kau Kong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuho	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

*Correspondence, bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"LYCAON"	3RD JAN.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"HELENUS"	10TH JAN.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEUCER"	17TH JAN.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	24TH JAN.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"EURYLOCHUS"	7TH JAN.	Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool.
"EURYPYLUS"	19TH JAN.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"NELEUS"	1ST FEB.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	3RD JAN.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	31ST JAN.	
"IXION"	21ST FEB.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

"OANFA"	10TH JAN.	via Suez.
"KEEMUN"	10TH FEB.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	3RD FEB.	for Shanghai and Japan.
"PYRRHUS"	7TH MAR.	for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR"	21ST MAR.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital	US \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	US \$2,000,000

Head Office: NEW YORK.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

D. M. HIGGINS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS

34th. December, 1931.		
On London.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	.....	27
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	27 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	.....	27 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	.....	27 1/2
Credite, at 4 months sight	.....	28 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 m's sight	.....	28 1/2
On Paris.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	55 1/2
Credite, 4 months sight	.....	74 1/2
On New York.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	53 1/2
Credite, at 60 days sight	.....	58 1/2
On Bombay.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	.....	185
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	185
On Calcutta.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	.....	185
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	185
On Shanghai.—		
Bank Bills, at sight	.....	113 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	.....	113 1/2
On Yokohama.—		
On demand	.....	113 1/2
On Manila.—		
On demand, Pagaré	.....	113 1/2
On Singapore.—		
On demand	.....	113 1/2
On Batavia.—		
On demand	.....	113 1/2
On Saigon.—		
On demand	.....	113 1/2
On Bangkok.—		
On demand	.....	80 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	.....	£ 7.50
Gold Lira 100 fine, per tal.	.....	£ 46.80
Bar Silver per oz.	.....	34 1/2